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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

League, 15, Feels Satisfaction

World's Living Standards Lose

Italian East Africa Is Born

U. S. Shapes Big Pension Plan

Hoover Enters Life Insurance

Indiana Upholds a Free Press

THE League of Nations takes stock of itself on its fifteenth anniversary with some sense of satisfaction. Recent events, such as prevention of a threatened Yugoslav-Hungarian war, are regarded as evidences of an influence never stronger than now. Geneva still hopes the United States may join and give the body the strength and fullness the 60 member nations would like it to achieve. American opposition to membership is still pronounced, as is shown by the current 14-to-7 Senate committee recommendation on joining the World Court, which action many regard as a step toward a place at Geneva. But the United States has abandoned its isolation—If it does not belong to the League, it does co-operate on the major matters affecting the peace and progress of the world.

★ ★ ★

¶ League of Nations statistics register a 20 per cent deficiency in the world's production of wealth and a 22 per cent debasement in its standards of living since 1929. In normal times world production increases about one per cent a year to keep pace with the increase in world population. Living standards normally gain about two per cent a year. Clear thinking on the world's part must soon begin to stop the trend and turn losses to gains—And only the right thinking can.

★ ★ ★

¶ Italian East Africa is a name to be written into world geography. Italy, on the heels of the Franco-African settlement, plans administrative unification of Italian Somaliland and Eritrea under the new name. General de Bono, Italian Minister of Colonies, goes to serve Italian East Africa as high commissioner and Premier Mussolini himself will assume the colonial post. Negadras Yesus, Ethiopian Minister to Rome, is assured officially that Italy, already in a serious dispute with his country, has no thought of aggression—But undoubtedly Italian East Africa, under Il Duce, seeks a larger share in economic development.

★ ★ ★

¶ Washington sees plans shape rapidly for the huge federal-state pension system that must take care of the 1,500,000 "unemployables" turned back to the states. The draft now before the President is said to begin with old-age pensions and mothers' aid pensions. All needy persons over 65 would be eligible for a living stipend. Democratic Leader Robinson believes about $100,000,000 will be provided in the Government's share, the states to provide as much—Swiftly dire emergency drives government into new paths.

★ ★ ★

¶ France hears Benjamin Ullmo, a former naval officer whom it pardoned after 26 years in Devil's Island Prison, denounce the modern world. After six months of freedom Ullmo, disillusioned, returns voluntarily to French Guiana. He declares he can no longer endure the "boundless stupidity" of a world which continually makes things bigger and faster instead of making them better—Men don't realize their spiritual decline, says this observer who has spent 26 thoughtful years in a cell.

★ ★ ★

¶ Postmaster General James A. Farley indicates in his report that he prepares for air-mail service across both Atlantic and Pacific. With arrangements made for mail distribution by air among the Hawaiian Islands, he hopes more aviation companies entering the field will bring transpacific service before the end of 1935. Transatlantic air mail he sees linked to the operation of regular transports. French, German and Dutch companies are flying mail and passengers across the south Atlantic—Conquest of the more hazardous north Atlantic is the logical next step.

★ ★ ★

¶ New York City sees a large life insurance company elect Herbert Hoover, former President, to its board of directors. Mr. Hoover, who declined to succeed former President Calvin Coolidge on this board two years ago, accepts at the urging of Alfred E. Smith, once a presidential candidate. The company is a mutual institution and its directors are unpaid. "I hope to contribute something to the protection and advancement of millions of policy-holders," says Mr. Hoover—"These great insurance trusts are vital to the security of the women and children of our country."

★ ★ ★

¶ The Indiana Supreme Court upholds the freedom of the American press. Don M. Nixon, editor of the Wabash Plain-Dealer, was cited for contempt and sentenced to 10 days in jail and a fine of $100 by Circuit Judge Frank O. Switzer when he criticized the judge for appointing a certain man a bank receiver. The Supreme Court reverses Judge Switzer on the ground that the court matter had been fully adjudicated and that a publisher could not be summarily punished unless obstructing justice—"Courts and judges," says the decision, "are not and should not be above criticism."

Italy in Africa

By a Staff Artist

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Colonies Consolidated

Map Shows Italian Somaliland and Eritrea (With New Territory From France) Now to Be Under Single Administration

Duce Takes Over Colonial Policy With New Tracts

'Italian East Africa' New Name for Augmented Possessions

Special from Monitor Bureau via Press Wireless

ROME, Jan. 10—On the heels of the Franco-Italian settlement in Africa it is understood Il Duce intends to announce the administrative unification of the two colonies of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland which will be renamed Italian East Africa.

Gen. Emilio de Bono, Italian Minister of the Colonies, who last November accompanied the Italian sovereign on his visit to Somaliland, is already on the way to Somaliland to take up the post of High Commissioner of Italian East Africa.

General de Bono will be replaced as Minister of the Colonies by Benito Mussolini himself, who will thus add direct charge of Italian colonial policy to his many other duties.

In view of the present strained relations with Ethiopia these changes are regarded as of considerable importance. At the same time, however, it is once more stressed that Italy has no territorial ambitions in Ethiopia and assurances to this effect are reported to have been made recently by King Victor Emmanuel himself to Ethiopia's diplomatic representative at Rome.

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

Clark Implies Bankers Were Cause Of War

Asks $100,000 to Continue Arms Inquiry—Promises Sensation to Come

Questions Navy Cost

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—The Senate Munitions Committee, through Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, today asked the Senate for $100,000 more to continue the arms investigation which Senator Clark promised might bring "development in the prevention of war which will ring around the world."

The committee, with its first $50,000 fund depleted, wants to delve into the financing of war by banking firms, shipbuilding and steel manufacture, Senator Clark said. In a two-hour review of the findings of the committee he reported that recommendations for legislation had not yet been discussed although he was of the opinion that the committee had "exposed the fallacies which have been advanced as arguments for the necessity of private manufacture of munitions."

Senator Clark said he was particularly interested to have the committee investigate the shipbuilding industry since unit cruiser costs for the Navy had risen from $8,000,000 in December, 1932, to $16,000,000 in August, 1934.

Hints at Excessive Costs

"An adequate inquiry into this subject," he declared, "would many times over amount to a saving of the entire expense of our investigation."

Of the war activities of the bankers he said:

"We have reason to believe that the millions of profit made by a few banking firms were major influences in taking the United States into war and incurring the huge debts under which we are still staggering."

The committee is asking for authority to continue its work in the face of strong opposition which claims that its revelations injure foreign trade and injure prestige of the United States abroad by linking the name of prominent foreign officials with the transactions of the munitions manufacturers.

Senator Clark based his hopes that war prevention measures may result from the inquiry largely on the reaction of other governments. Great Britain, he pointed out, was forced by popular demand to authorize an arms investigation, while last week in France former Air Minister

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

League's Spacious Home Rose During Geneva's Greatest Crisis

© The Times (London)

Palace of Nations Nearing Completion After Five Years

The Present League Building Is About a Mile From the New, and Lies Out of Sight at the Extreme Top Center of the Picture. At the Right of the New Building Is the Secretariat, Joined to the Projecting Square of the Council Hall. The Large Central Unit Facing the Court Is the Assembly Hall, Joined by Committee Rooms to the Library, at the Extreme Left.

League Observes 15th Anniversary With 60 Members

New $6,000,000 Palace Nearing Completion for Next Assembly

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Jan. 10 — On its fifteenth birthday today, the League of Nations counts among its active members 60 nations, or all world powers except the United States, Germany and Japan.

On Jan. 10, 1920, the League came into being automatically when Germany deposited its ratification of the Treaty of Versailles in Paris. During its decade and a half, the Geneva organization, born amid high hopes for a new era of world peace, has traversed periods of success and of deep gloom.

Of late, League fortunes have undeniably risen, and there is little doubt that the extensive equipment for international collaboration in diplomacy and a wide range of technical subjects will go on. This upturn is taken here as justifying the outlay of $6,000,000 on the new Palace of Nations, on which work has progressed steadily—if slowly—even during Geneva's darkest months.

Walks to the Palace

On Sunday afternoons the good folk of the city walk up to the new building and inspect its progress, far enough along so that officials hope to move in for the next Assembly.

The structure stands on a height, in a beautiful park. For five years masons and roadmakers have been at work and they have transformed the landscape.

The outer shell of the great white palace, raised high above the lake, has for some time been virtually complete. It is certainly imposing—a long stretch of relatively low edifice with wings and extensions spreading over 18,000 square meters (about four acres). It is horizontal, not perpendicular. It does not soar into the skies; it plants itself broad and spacious on the earth.

Perhaps that is symbolic; though it is unwise to push symbols too far. It was reported a little time ago, and sensational symbolic deductions were drawn, that the foundation stone had "sunk into the muddy subsoil." That was the expression used by the authorities, who nevertheless promptly denied the news, asserting that the foundation stone, solid in its place, was set in reinforced concrete.

In 1929 the first stone was laid. In 1933 the roof-tree was, according to custom, crowned with flowers to commemorate the structural com-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

Public Power Units Halted In Alabama by Court Order; Big Mergers Born of Greed

Injunction Blocks Loans by PWA to 14 Towns to Build Own Plants

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 10 (AP)—Fourteen North Alabama municipalities were enjoined yesterday from negotiating loans with the Public Works Administration to construct their own electric distribution systems, shortly after Mayors of three of them had announced receipt of signed contracts for loans totaling nearly $800,000.

The injunction was issued by Judge W. I. Grubb in United States District Court here on the application of Forney Johnston, attorney for a group of preferred stockholders of the Alabama Power Company, and prohibits negotiating loans for construction of electric distribution systems.

The three signed loan contracts were received by the mayors of Sheffield, Tuscumbia and Florence. Under the contracts, $796,000—70 per cent loan and the remainder grants—would be immediately available.

Unaware of the action here, the mayors announced receipt of the contracts in their cities and predicted that within 60 days construction of the systems would be begun and power soon would be available on the low Tennessee Valley Authority "yardstick" rates.

The injunction granted by Judge Grubb, however, restrains them from accepting the money or expending it for the purpose of building electric distribution systems.

The action was in advance of hearing the original petition of the preferred stockholders group for a permanent injunction to restrain the TVA and the municipalities from executing a contract with the Alabama Power Company to purchase the distribution systems in their towns and cities, the Wheeler Dam site and the transmission lines in the area.

Consolidated Gas Head Proposes to Arbitrate New York Electric Rate

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—Direct proposal by Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman of the board of the Consolidated Gas Company, to Mayor LaGuardia that the city and the utility interests arbitrate their differences with regard to electric rates was made today.

It was the first move by the com-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

Federal Report Declares Huge Combines Financed by Pyramiding

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 — The Federal Trade Commission today ascribed to "greed" and "personal ambition" the rapid development of huge power holding companies in the decade from 1922 to 1932.

The commission reported its conclusion to the Senate on the basis of data assembled during its six-year power investigation from 18 superholding companies, 42 subholding companies and 91 operating companies.

Utility Income Holds Well

The commission gives as its opinion that the net income of electric utility corporations was well maintained during the slump years of 1930 and 1931 when compared to all corporations. Rising 900 per cent from 1918 to 1929, the income of such corporations was 3.8 per cent of that of all corporations reporting to the Treasury at the height of the boom. In 1931, although the net income of the electric corporations had diminished, the proportion of the total net income of such utilities had increased to 7.9 per cent of that for all corporations.

"The financial motive for expansion was early in evidence," the report says. "The large amount of money required for the enormous developments, it finds, "called forth great activity in getting capital interested. Securities to fit the ideas of all classes of investors were produced and marketed. Even the common stock of an apex companies of a series of super-holding companies, pyramided one above the other—'The equities of equities'—were able to find a wide demand.

Attracts the Credulous

"Such superholding company stocks had a great attraction for the highly speculative or credulous investor and trader, because as long as the industry continued to grow rapidly they afforded the possibility (not always realized, of course) of enormous advances in value through the immense 'leverage' afforded by the capital structure of the pyramided superholding companies."

The value of plants and equipment of the industry in 1902 was reported at slightly over $500,000,000. In 1932, this value had increased until it exceeded $12,500,000,000. While production and revenue were rapidly mounting, the number of establishments dropped from 6355 in 1922, of which 3744 were private, to 3429 in 1932, of which 1627 were private.

During its examination of 91 operating companies, the commission reports discovering "write-ups and other improperly capitalized items," amounting to not less than $842,995,000. "In other words," the report states, "the value of capital assets was written up 34.2 per cent."

Growth of holding companies continued until in 1929 to 1932, 16 large groups controlled over three-fourths of the privately owned industry, 26 small companies had another 2 per cent, making a total of more than 78 per cent of the industry controlled by holding companies.

The more important groups include the United Corporation, which in 1932, controlled companies producing 19.8 per cent of the total electric energy generated; the Electric Bond & Share Company which controlled 13.6 per cent, and the Insull interests which controlled 11.1 per cent. Nine holding companies operated in territory including 10 or more states. The Electric Bond & Share covered 36 states.

Vermont Governor Calls for Closer Federal Relations

Inaugural Address Places Old-Age Pension Among Recommendations

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 10 (AP)—Gov. Charles M. Smith, in his inaugural address before a joint session of the legislature today, demanded legislation to provide for closer co-operation with the Federal Government.

He also urged passage of a suitable old age pension act consolidation of the publicity, fish and game, and forestry departments under a non-political department of conservation; 15 per cent reduction in registration fees for pleasure automobiles; an appropriation of $50,000 for state publicity purposes; extension of highway, educational, and rural electrification programs; and passage of legislation to encourage agriculture, labor and industry.

Vermont's new Republican Governor, who succeeded Gov. Stanley C. Wilson, also a Republican, said the State should be ready to handle its own system of old-age pensions unless Federal legislation provides otherwise.

Directing his message to agriculture he said "solution of milk marketing problems requires not only strong producer organizations but also assistance from governmental agencies. We need continuance of our state milk control board just as we need Federal Government assistance in connection with the milk marketed outside of the State. We should give careful consideration to problems of maple syrup, poultry, potatoes and fruit also."

Governor Smith warned that it was essential that legislation which would place upon industry increased burdens should be avoided and that efforts should be made to promote the welfare of labor as well.

"I heartily favor extension of our state highway system. . . . It must not be overlooked that highway construction and maintenance offers most direct and available work relief measure carried on by state."

The State of Vermont could expect added revenues from motorcar registrations if the 15 per cent reduction in fees were adopted immediately, Governor Smith said. A change of registration date from Jan. 1 to April 1 was also recommended.

Boston Fin Com Issue Sizzles

Rain Swells New England Rivers

Senate Deadlock Plays 'Return'

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

Curley Turns on Fin Com

"Now I'll investigate the investigators." With this threat flung at the Boston Finance Commission, Governor Curley today ordered the issue of summonses for two Finance Commission members, and for six Boston contractors concerned with the building of the East Boston traffic tunnel.

This was Mr. Curley's answer to the commisison's inquiry into the Curley city administration land takings in connection with the tunnel, in 1930.

Certain of the commissioners, he hinted, were concerned with the land purchase themselves as attorneys for contractors. J. J. Donahue and Charles M. Story were the two commissioners summoned. They will be served with charges by the Governor himself at the executive chambers tomorrow.

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Meanwhile members of the commission and Councilor Winfred A Schuster openly accused Mr. Curley of trying to control the Finance Commission, to suppress the present inquiry over speculation in land takings for the East Boston Tunnel—which were carried on under the Curley mayoralty administration They called for a hearing of these charges before the council.

Rebutted the Governor: "Come ahead."

Said Judge Samuel Kaplan, ousted chairman of the Commission: "The chairmanship is rightfully mine. I will take my case to the Supreme Court."

Came the Curley reply: "I will take my case, if necessary, to the people."

"This is only a beginning," the Governor flung out. "I propose to clean up the administration of this State."

Rivers Are Rising

Heavy rain of 2.20 inches yesterday, combined with an unseasonable warmth which had melted much of the winter snowfall, combined today to produce floods in western Massachusetts which raised the Connecticut River to levels it had not reached since 1927. The river is 11.8 feet above mean level and at Turners Falls, an electric company reported a volume of 30,000 feet a second at its dam.

Ice which has moved out from below the Vermont line was jammed up for several hours at French King rapids above Turners Falls, but broke without causing damage, according to Associated Press dispatches.

The Agawam, which flows into the Connecticut at Springfield, had risen between four and five feet in 48 hours, which rise was characteristic of many other tributaries of the Connecticut.

The Housatonic River was at flood stage, and though its lowlands were inundated, no serious damage had resulted. One family living on the bank of the river at Pittsfield, Mass., was forced to leave its house when the river overflowed its banks. Other families near by were forced to use boats in going to and from their homes.

In New Hampshire at Plymouth a temporary bridge between that town and Holderness was swept away by the flood waters of the Pemigewasset River. The foundations of the new bridge were unharmed. The road between Littleton and Vermont through Woodsville was impassable, due to high water in the Connecticut and at another point below Hanover, N. H., engineers were watching the river closely to prevent other possible flood damage. In the eastern part of the State a road on the eastern side of Ossipee Valley was also flooded.

In Vermont the Winooski and Missiquoi rivers, which ravaged the state in 1927, were out of their banks and rising steadily. The Kennebec in Maine was also swollen, due to a rainfall since last Tuesday and warm weather, which reduced the snow in the woods.

At Quincy, Brockton, Brookline, Saugus and Jamaica Plain elementary school officials, after casting a weather eye at the storm and fog, decided to allow their pupils to remain at home, forthwith gave instructions for the no-school signal to hundreds of undoubtedly gleeful children.

Deadlock Comes Back

Whether it filibusters or whether it ballots, the Massachusetts Senate remains in deadlock.

After 11 ballots had been taken in a futile effort to elect a president the Senate is reported today in search of a compromise candidate upon whom agreement may be reached. Senator Theodore R.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Administration Depends On Relief To Sidetrack Demands For Inflation

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 — The Roosevelt Administration believes its gigantic proposals for huge new recovery and relief expenditures are solid bulwarks against inflation.

Whatever the truth of this contention, the fact is that inflationary demands now coming before Congress make the $4,000,000,000 Roosevelt work-relief item look like a child's allowance.

Proposals and Costs

The Administration has no doubts about the actuality of the big inflation drive. Its professed policy has been to open a sluice here and there, but to hold the essential dike firm. With the country faced by the alternatives of the Roosevelt program, or such proposals as the bonus, the Goldsborough, Townsend and Huey Long plans, it is staking its position on winning moderate and conservative support.

In a very real sense a situation is developing where the Administration will be sustained by its opponents.

Here are some of the proposals, introduced or soon to be introduced in Congress, each one of which the administration is fighting:

	Estimated cost
Cash bonus payment	$ 2,000,000,000
Goldsborough greenback plan	40,000,000,000
Townsend old-age plan (a year)	24,000,000,000
Huey Long share-the-wealth plan (a year)	10,000,000,000

Huge Townsend Plan

Each one of these proposals has serious aggressive backing. It is the great doubt of the present political situation whether the President can stave off the bonus drive. No one who has had any recent contact with President Roosevelt doubts that he intends to make a vigorous fight.

After the bonus drive, the huge Townsend plan has a commanding

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

Court Sustains State Control Of Billboards

Decision in Massachusetts Watched for Action in Other States

Test Began in 1924

Advertisers Are Expected to Carry Case to U. S. Supreme Court

After 10 years of litigation, during which the nation has watched the Massachusetts billboard controversy as a test case, the Department of Public Works today obtained the right, by State Supreme Court action, to regulate and restrict billboards.

The court's dismissal of bills in equity brought by the Outdoor Advertising Company against the State brings to an end the hard-fought battle over the specific issue as to whether or not the State, by use of its police power, can control billboards on private property for the public safety and the preservation of scenic values.

The test case began back in 1924, when laws were passed to give the State the right to regulate the location of billboards. Advertising interests immediately forced an injunction against the State by filing bills in equity. Constitutionality was questioned. Immediately organizations sprang up at the behest of public-spirited citizens, to fight commercial interests on this issue. Reams of testimonies, hundreds of testifiers and scores of hearings followed.

Prevention of Scenic Blots

The issue was not to blot out the intrinsic values of billboard advertising to business, but rather to prevent their becoming public nuisances.

The Supreme Court today declared that regulation was constitutional. The 60-page report written by Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg paves the way for other states to open long-delayed offensives against unregulated billboards on a nation-wide scale.

Billboard interests, undaunted by the court decision, are expected to carry the case through to the United States Supreme Court, which may again delay state control. Citizen organizations are up in arms to prevent such action.

Within Public View

Actually, the billboard case has been pending in Massachusetts since 1918, when billboard interests started a campaign against a state law which held that advertising on private property within public view could be regulated.

In 1920, a second law gave the Department of Public Works the right to regulate billboards, and four years later another amendment gave the power to cities and towns. Then came the temporary injunction which held up the operation of the laws.

The billboard interests claimed that the laws were arbitrary and unreasonable and would deprive them of their $18,000,000 in property without due process of law.

3,000,000-Word Report

The State Supreme Court appointed a special master, Frank S. Stewart, to investigate the whole situation, which investigation developed into a 3,000,000 word report upon which the Supreme Court has based its decision.

The court's verdict also upholds the historic town of Concord in its attempt to regulate billboards. Concord's attempt to take advantage of the state law enabling towns to regulate billboards was one of the opening thrusts in the controversy.

Socialists Hold Up Inaugural of Cross

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 10 (AP)—The haughty aloofness of three Socialist senators threatened again today to prevent organization of the upper house of the General Assembly and the inauguration of Gov. Wilbur L. Cross for his third successive term.

All day yesterday the trio stuck to their guns, unflinching even for a moment, while the Senate took 62 roll calls, a record for any Connecticut Legislature, in an effort to elect a clerk, as 17 Democrats and 15 Republicans, equally stubborn, were powerless to bring about harmony.

Small in numbers but holding the balance of power, the Socialist triumvirate refused to budge. Any time they join forces with either of the other opposing sides, the deadlock will be broken under a ruling by the presiding officer that a majority elects.

Full School Year Promised Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—While full details of how it is to be done have not been announced, Alabama's schools are to operate for a full year, according to assurances from Gov.-Elect Bibb Graves.

Returning from Washington where he conferred with Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, Mr. Graves stated that schools that already had closed would reopen "and they'll stay open."

In Washington, Mr. Hopkins said that the incoming governor had assured him that Alabama would do its part in helping meet the situation, and from official sources here it was stated that relief would be forthcoming at least until March.

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Record Speed Flight Ushers In Air Races

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 10 (AP) — Art Chester, racing pilot from Glenview, Ill., yesterday flashed about a 100-kilometer closed course here for an average speed of 237.033 miles an hour, an unofficial world record for planes weighing less than 992 pounds, the timers announced last night.

Chester's dash, a curtain-raiser for the All-American Air Races which opened today, was an assault upon the world standard of 214.92 miles an hour for 100 kilometers in the restricted class held by a Frenchman, Ralph Delmott.

Boston Fin Com Issue Sizzles

Rain Swells New England Rivers

Senate Deadlock Plays 'Return'

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Plunkett of Adams has been mentioned in this rôle.

Yesterday the battle raged in one spot. Twenty to twenty was the official count on every ballot after the first, with the Democrats standing unswervingly behind Senator James G. Moran of Mansfield and the Republicans behind Senator Erland F. Fish of Brookline. The first ballot was 19 for Senator James C. Scanlon of Somerville, the Democratic leader; 19 for Senator Fish, 1 for Senator Moran and 1 for Senator Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington.

From that point on the Senate was swept into a Moran-Fish deadlock, despite recesses and caucuses, and despite discussions between the rival candidates. Until nearly 10 o'clock at night the Senate was buoyed up by predictions that a Republican or Democrat would bolt his camp.

Senator Moran, though a Republican, voted with the Democrats for himself as President. While both sides have held their line, there is some expectation that the Republicans will be the first to crack. This situation has resulted because Senator Fish, last year's president, has refused to distribute committee chairmanships among the Democrats. Senator Moran let it be known that he would be more generous.

With Senator Donald W. Nicholson of Wareham suddenly called away indefinitely, it is possible the voting may be held up for several days, despite the fact that this session promises to be one of the busiest on record.

Insurance Plan Praised

From Abraham Epstein, executive secretary of the American Association for Social Security, came unqualified praise for the unemployment insurance plan recommended to Massachusetts by a special commission of the Legislature. He spoke to a luncheon meeting of the Consumers' League of Massachusetts.

It contains the clearest thinking and planning that a series of such commissions has produced, he said. It calls for a state-wide system, and for contributions from both employers, workers, state and federal governments.

Any plan for individual company reserves, Mr. Epstein believes, would undermine the objectives of security, making the degree of security in a given company proportional to the peculiar circumstances of its operation and management.

Mr. Epstein was not optimistic in his outlook for any solution to the unemployment problem. He said it would always be present, apparently despairing of any widespread stability of employment being effective. Therefore he holds that relief and insurance plans should be pushed to the maximum, so as to make unemployment as little degrading as possible. He supports the Massachusetts commission plan on this basis.

Fog Still Grips East

Fog, which was not dissipated by the heavy rain yesterday, continued to hamper shipping along the New England coast and to ground every transport plane in the eastern part of the country. The Coast Guard was busy locating several fishermen in a trawler disabled by engine trouble 250 miles east of Boston Light and two other fishermen off Chatham wandering in calm water off Cape Cod in a 25-foot power dory.

Early yesterday morning the mist lifted long enough to allow vessels in Cape Cod Canal and Boston harbor to move out, after having been fog bound for several days. Not a transport plane has left East Boston airport since Monday morning and only a few mail flights have departed westward from Newark under the blanket of fog which extends as far west as Kansas City. Airways weather reports give no hope for lifting of the fog today and are equally as pessimistic for tomorrow; though in general they reported that the carpet of mist was slowly lifting, and they encouraged the hope that clear flying weather would prevail by the end of the week.

Strike Vote Renewed

Southbridge workers at the Hamilton Woolen Company determinedly voted to continue their strike, 480 to 2, in a secret ballot, though they knew this action would invoke the threat of the company to either leave the city or dissolve its corporate existence. This also in the face of the State Board of Arbitration's suggestion that the strike be called off with the hope of the rest of Southbridge that the mill would resume operations. Though some of the strikers have secured other employment, the ERA allotment to Southbridge was increased yesterday from $18,000 to $19,000 by Arthur G. Rotch, state administrator, to care for possible increased need among the former employees of the Hamilton company.

Textile Report Ready

More than 50 representatives from some 25 Massachusetts textile centers two weeks ago voted in joint meeting to study the facts concerning textile disturbances, appointed a committee of nine to draft some plan of orderly procedure to save the industry from destructive outside competition.

This afternoon the committee will report to the New England Council, wheels will be set in motion for organization along lines proposed and textile chiefs will have taken their first step toward an all-New England plan for strengthening the region's largest industry. The chief problem—slowing down of textile machinery, due to cheap labor competition from the South.

Organization was originally proposed by the Fall River Chamber of Commerce. All members of the committee are secretaries of their respective chambers, and the chairman is Frank W. Dunham of Fall River.

Prison Escape Foiled

The four long-term convicts at Charlestown State Prison who flashed wooden guns, overpowered two guards and tried desperately, although unsuccessfully, to get beyond prison walls today find themselves in solitary confinement to repent their attempted escape. No other prisoners are held involved in the plot although escape had evidently been long-planned by the foursome.

Court action will follow, promising the lengthening of the already long terms for the convicts who had the patience necessary to whittle out wooden pistols that would fool anyone but had not the patience to serve out their sentences. The two guards are recovering.

Commendations go today to the speed of Boston police who surrounded the prison too quickly for the convicts to get beyond the prison yards.

Call All Cars—Chow Lost

Somewhere in the vicinity of South Station, a red, medium height stubby-tailed chow dog is hiding.

She arrived at the Boston terminal from New York this morning after a stuffy ride in the baggage car. As the door opened she glanced eagerly about.

One look was enough. Something inside the station caught her eye, and in an instant she had slipped her leash and jumped from the car.

For a while she had a grand time playing hide-and-seek with gatemen, trainmen and guards in and out among the early morning commuters. But the game lagged a little, and she seized her first opportunity to slip out a door to Atlantic Avenue. Here there was more room and more hiding places.

But she has hidden herself too well. Her description has been telephoned to the police. They have relayed it by radio and teletype to all stations and to 65 radio cars. It has even been flashed to the men to the beat near South Station. And still she hasn't been found.

Her owner, Morris Stroh of the Hotel Statler, wants his dog back. The dog probably wants to go home now, too. But the coast isn't clear yet. And until it is, she'll stay right where she is.

Millens Thwarted

Attempted escape by the Millen brothers, Murton and Irving, awaiting sentence in the Dedham jail for the slaying of a Needham policeman, was thwarted this morning by the quick action of the guards. As a result, Edwin C. Frye of Dorchester is under arrest, charged with plotting the Millen escape from outside prison walls, allegedly out of gratitude to one of the Millens for having befriended him at one time.

Frye had tied a knotted rope to a telephone pole, dangled the rope over the prison wall and fired a shotgun blast through the Millen cell either as a signal to the Millens or as an effort to cripple the lighting system. Simultaneously, Murton Millen tossed a handful of pepper in the eyes of his guard, but was quickly subdued and bundled into his cell by other guards who rushed to the scene.

Frye had a revolver in his possession and had apparently mapped out a complete plan of escape beyond prison walls. Two previous attempts to escape by the Millens have been thwarted.

Free Port Postponed

No free port for Boston—yet. So the Port Authority was advised today by representative Boston groups and by H. Fuglmeyer, a European expert on port development.

The question was put by the Authority to a meeting of business and export leaders: whether they would favor setting aside a section of Boston as a free port in the European fashion. This would mean that within that area, goods could be landed, stored, broken up from large into small shipments or vice versa, and reshipped—all without the payment of any customs duties.

Several European ports, notably the large North German cities, have built up large transshipment trades, by the free port system.

Said Mr. Fuglmeyer: There is nothing to be gained from establishing the free port—until after you have developed the port facilities. Wharves are needed of the latest design. Storage plants must be built, special customs arrangements made. First do these things, Mr. Fuglmeyer told the meeting.

Those present echoed his statement in a vote. Then they turned to public works. San Francisco and other ports have had large sums of PWA money, it was pointed out. Boston should seek its share, in the new works program. Thus the preliminaries to the free port would be carried out.

A vote was passed calling for a committee, appointed by the Port Authority—which is to forge unified plans and adjourn to the State House for enabling legislation.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"CONTINENTAL VARIETIES" (Wilbur) Luciennne Boyer, Ballet, Escudero, Carmita and Raphael. 8:30.

"L'AIGLON" (Shubert), Eva Le Gallienne and the Civic Repertory Company in Rostand play, New version by Clemence Dane. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—"365 Nights in Hollywood." 2:20, 5:05, 7:55. Also "The Firebird."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—G. K. Chesterton's "Father Brown, Detective," with Walter Connolly as the gently efficient hero of several Saturday Evening Post stories, who combats jewel thieves in this adventure. Fenway, 12:55, 3:35, 6:15, 8:53. Paramount, 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:30, 8:25. Also "Enter Madame," with Elissa Landi as an opera star.

FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran." Educational shorts. Color cartoon. 1:40, 3:40, 5:35, 7:30, 9:30.

KEITH'S—Ginger Rogers and Francis Lederer in "Romance in Manhattan." 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM—"The Mighty Barnum." 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Vaudeville.

STATE—"Forsaking All Others." 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:45.

METROPOLITAN — Will Rogers in George Ade's story, "The County Chairman," with Louise Dresser and Stepin Fetchit. 11:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 7:35, 10:20. Stage: Benny Davis and "Stardust Revue." Sevitzky's orchestra.

MODERN — Shirley Temple in "Bright Eyes." 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. Also "The Church Mouse."

BOSTON—Streamline train starred in "The Silver Streak." 10:11 a. m., 1:16, 4:21, 7:26, 10:31. Vaudeville.

SCOLLAY—Paul Muni in "Border Town." 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. Vaudeville.

TREMONT—"Let's Try Again," and "Born to Be Bad." 9 a. m. to 11.

UPTOWN—"Anne of Green Gables," 2:40, 8:40, 8:40. Also "Flirtation Walk."

STRAND — "Great Expectations." 2:36, 5:54, 9:21. Also "Happiness Ahead."

UNIVERSITY—"The Captain' Hates the Sea," with Walter Connolly, 3:30, 6:30, 9:20. Also "Limehouse Blues."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Going Places" with Lowell Thomas; cameraman's adventures; Charley Chase comedy; bowling pictures; Aesop's Fable. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Hockey

ARENA—Cubs vs. Philadelphia Arrows, 8:30.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — Sanders Theater, Cambridge. 8.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Franklin Square House, South End. 8.

ERA COMMUNITY ORCHESTRA—Concert under auspices of Charitable Irish Society, Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston St. 7:30.

Other Events

CITY CLUB—"A Night in the Maine Woods." Tall story contest. 7:45.

DU BURON STUDIO—Exhibit of oil paintings and block prints by Charles F. L. Morton. Also poetry reading. 8:30.

Paintings and prints also on view from 2 to 5 tomorrow and from 3 to 6 next Sunday. 1126 Boylston Street.

CURRENT AFFAIRS LECTURE—By Lewis Rex Miller. First of Thursday series—an overflow from Monday series. Mahogany Room, Hotel Somerset. 7:30.

LYNN HISTORICAL SOCIETY—"The History of Mahogany, and Its Relation to Our New England Furniture—Old and New." Lecture by J. Sanger Attwill. 125 Green Street, Lynn. 8.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS—Series of conferences opens tonight with address by Daniel L. Marsh. Songs by Mae Murray, contralto. Hotel Touraine. 6:30.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN LEAGUE—Installation of officers. Guest speakers, Hotel Fritz Carlton. 8.

CAT SHOW—Annual exhibition of Boston Cat Club. Today and tomorrow. 10 a. m. to 10. Horticultural Hall.

Tomorrow

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance, "Egyptian Art," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

LOWELL INSTITUTE — Prof. Eugen Rosenstock Hüssy lectures on "Advantages of a Market-Seeking Economy." 8.

HARVARD CITY PLANNING SCHOOL—Public lecture by Earle S. Draper, Housing Director of the TVA, on "Regional Planning in the Tennessee Valley." Robinson Hall Annex. 11 a. m.

PHI BETA KAPPA ASSOCIATION—Prof. Frederick K. Morris of M. I. T. speaks on "Time and Our Ways of Thinking." Following dinner at University Club. 6:30.

RUBBER CHEMISTRY LECTURE — Dr. Ernest A. Hauser speaks on "Some Modern Microscopic Techniques in Colloidal Chemistry." Eastman Lecture Room. M. I. T. 3.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-303m	500kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	Emergency Cam-	Loretta Lee, songs.	Talk, Fred Hoey..
5:15	Agricultural report...	paign for 1935...	String quintet.....	"Skippy" sketch..
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	Astronomy talk...	"Jack Armstrong".	Varieties: Jack
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Buddy and Blake..	Book talk.....	Brown's Orch.....
6:00	Symposium on League	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers"....
6:15	and World Affairs...	sketches; music..	Melody Limited:	"Bobby Benson"..
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news....	soloists; orchestra	Haymes Orchestra
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Billy Batchelor".	"Lum and Abner"	Speakers; music...
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"....	Record program...	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15	"Gems of Melody":	John B. Kennedy..	"Just Plain Bill".	"Irish Echoes"; so-
7:30	chorus; orchestra....	After Dinner Revue	Nick Lucas; guitar	loists; orchestra..
7:45	"Joe and Bateese"....	Big Freddy Miller..	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch...
8:00	Spiritual Singers	Vailes Varieties:	Hour of Charm: vo-	ERA Orchestra....
8:15	"20th Century Ideas"	Walter Connolly;	cal ensemble; or..	World Forum talk.
8:30	Daniels Orchestra....	Libby Holman;	Forum of Liberty:	ERA Orchestra....
8:45	Vocalist; piano duo...	comedy sketch...	speakers; music..	Science talk.....
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Show Boat Hour:	Casa Loma Orch.;	Stevens Orchestra.
9:15	dramatic sketch.....	Frank McIntyre;	talk; soloist.....	String ensemble...
9:30	"Musical Keys": solo-	soloists; skit;	Fred Waring and	Le Paradis Band...
9:45	ists; narrator.....	Voorhees Orch....	his Pennsylvan-	News Service.....
10:00	"Melodic Strings":	Paul Whiteman's	ians; pianist;	Jack Fisher and
10:15	concert orchestra...	Music Hall: Helen	girls' glee club..	his orchestra.....
10:30	"Thirty-Hour Week,"	Jepson: Harry	Studio speaker....	Stevens's music...
10:45	NBC speakers.....	Stockwell	Musical Rhymester	Voice of Crusader
11:00	Reports; features....	Forecasts; reports.	News Service.....	Little Orchestra..
11:15	Madriquera Orch.....	NBC organist.....	Bruins - St. Louis	Housing talk.....
11:30	Eddie Duchin and his	Emerson Gill and	hockey report....	Kaye Orchestra...
11:45	dance orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	Busse Orchestra..	Breed Orchestra..

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC, International exchange program from Russia.
9:30 WNAC, "Dear Columbia": network fan mail dramatizations.
11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
11:30 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: Conservation Day program: talk, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; sketch; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WAAB, "Education for Adults," Bancroft Beatley, Simmons College.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: "Last Week Abroad."
3:00 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
3:15 WNAC, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WAAB, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian piano team.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette; male quartet; piano duo; concert orchestra.
8:15 WBZ, Musical Revue: Armbruster Orchestra, Mary Courtland, songs.
8:30 WBZ, Intimate Revue: Bob Hope, comedian; James Melton orchestra.
8:30 WAAB, ERA Opera Orchestra, Raffaelo Martino, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, Beatrice Lillie, comedienne; Cavaliers Quartet; Perrin Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Waltz Time: Frank Munn; Vivienne Segal; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "March of Time": dramatizations of the news of the week.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker and company; Gabrielle Delys, songs; orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Pops concert: recorded concert orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Hollywood Hotel: Dick Powell; Jane Williams; Louella Parsons; Bebe Daniels and Ben Lyons; players; Ted Fio-Rito's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, "Sing and Clap Hands."
10:30 WEEI, Frank Black and vocal and instrumental ensemble.
10:30 WNAC, "The O'Flynn": radio operetta; soloists; players; orchestra.
12:00 WEEI, Jack Denny and his orchestra, from New York.
12:15 WNAC, Cab Calloway and his orchestra, from New York.

Briefs

Governor Curley announced the personnel of executive council committees, yesterday, chairmaned by Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, pardons and prisons; Daniel H. Coakley, waterways, lands and railroads; Winfield A. Schuster on State House; Edmond Cote, military and naval affairs; Mr. Hurley also on nominations and finance.

* * *

Governor Curley named former Representative Francis J. Burke of Boston, special justice of the Boston Municipal Court to succeed Joseph A. Sheehan, named to the Superior Court.

* * *

Appointments made by Governor Curley were confirmed by the Executive Council, yesterday, as follows: Richard D. Grant, secretary to governor; Henry C. Rowland, William A. Bodfish, assistant secretaries; Earl V. Schriever, Marie J. O'Leary, stenographers; Frank T. Pedonti, executive messenger; Mabel H. Hayes, telephone operator; William L. Reed, executive secretary of Governor's Council.

* * *

Governor Ely last year ousted Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission. Mr. Goodwin protested. Mr. Ely was upheld by a judicial decision. Mr. Ely appointed Samuel Kaplan last month to fill out the term of Joseph Leonard, appointed police commissioner. Governor Curley yesterday appointed E. Mark Sullivan, attorney, to succeed Mr. Kaplan. Mr. Kaplan protested and will take the issue to the Supreme Court.

* * *

The Minimum Wage Commission is forming a new wage board for Massachusetts laundries and dry cleaning businesses, the board to include all branches of laundering, with three representatives each for workers and employers; another to represent the public as chairman.

* * *

Leather manufacturers and workers in Peabody, Salem and Danvers have signed agreements outlawing strikes, lockouts and other labor troubles for the ensuing year.

* * *

Police Commissioner Joseph Leonard made his first shifts in office, yesterday, transferring nine men from the Bureau of Records to other departments.

* * *

The New England Council today urged every chamber of commerce to set up a citizens' relief committee to co-operate with private and public agencies studying the relief problem, the first step in a program to return responsibility for relief from the Federal Government to the community.

Maine Guards Road Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 10—If the State continues to balance its budget there will have been no diversion of highway funds to purposes other than those contemplated in the flexibility act, according to the annual report of the State Department of Audit, prepared for submission to the eighty-seventh Legislature.

Lynn Shoe Council Refers Price Issue To Vote of Locals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 10—The Lynn Joint Council of the United Shoe & Leather Workers Union, after a conference with the executive boards and agents of all Lynn locals, has declined to accept the responsibility of recommending price concessions for any shoe manufacturer, but has referred the entire question to the individual locals.

However, the Council has agreed to refer the suggestion to the individual locals, where the workers themselves can voice their opinions through the ballot. The voting by various locals was in progress today and will continue through Friday, although the edgemakers' and the stitchers' branches of the union have already announced that they would not agree to any cut in the present scale.

The opposition attitude of some of the workers is based on the possible outcome of the Washington code hearings scheduled for Jan. 22, and a feeling among some groups that a revision of the code, if granted, will produce a vertical minimum wage scale according to skill, and a grading down of geographical differentials which it is contended would eliminate the chief abuses of the present code.

Meanwhile, local manufacturers are issuing veiled threats to leave the city unless they are accorded the same lowered price conditions that recently have been granted by the Boston local of the same union. Among Lynn shoe workers, considerable interest also centers in the outcome today of the trial of Salem union officials before the general executive board in Boston, on charges of granting reduced price lists to a former Lynn firm which removed to Beverly to obtain the price advantages offered by Salem union officials.

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Boston's Great Fish Industry Found Seriously Threatened By Proposed Canadian Treaty

Massachusetts Fisheries Association Prepares to Protest Item in Reciprocity Pact for Revocation of All Duties on Fish

Will Boston see the day when its busy Fish Pier, the largest in America for size, equipment and quantity of sea products, becomes a silent, unused dock with only a few outmoded schooners moored to it?

The New England fishing industry, on the verge of recovery after several trying years of depression, is held to face this possibility if the tariff reciprocity treaty which Canada seeks at Washington is concluded, according to local leaders.

Edward H. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, has his bag packed and a briefcase full of figures on hand, ready for a dash to the national capital as soon as hearings on the treaty proposals are announced. He will make a fight to maintain existing tariffs.

Revocation Sought

Canada asks revocation of all duties on fish, lumber and wheat in exchange for favors to American industries, Mr. Cooley declared. Such a move, he asserts, would bring complete ruin to the New England fishing industry, which brings in $15,000,000 annually for the product alone and accounts for nearly a like sum from businesses associated with it.

"Few realize the scope of this industry and its long importance to New England, and especially Massachusetts," Mr. Cooley said yesterday in an interview. "Through our Boston exchange, we handle 225,000,000 pounds of fish annually. Gloucester brings up the total with about 25,000,000 pounds. We have the greatest production market in the country, from which seafood products are shipped out by tons. Four hundred vessels of all sizes come to our crowded landing to unload, some of them bringing in 100 tons of fish a trip."

Four hundred vessels with crews of 10 or more hardy seamen, spend a lot of money on shore for food and equipment. A recent check-up shows that $1,000,000 was spent during the past year for groceries to stock their galleys. Besides food, the fishermen bought thousands of dollars worth of rope, fishing gear, motors, fuel and clothing. In addition to ship expenses, many of the seamen have homes and families ashore which spend more in goods and services. These families would move to Canadian ports if the fishing fleet left Boston for good, taking capital and their needs across the border.

Inroads Elsewhere

"The immediate loss in pay rolls to fishermen can be matched by heavy inroads on other American industries," Mr. Cooley holds. "Salesmen, truck drivers and Boston merchants, to name a few, got a part of that $1,000,000-load of provisions for the vessels. Railroads profited from hauling thousands of tons of merchandise relating to the industry. To pack the fish for shipment, hundreds of workers got employment and $1,000,000 worth of wooden boxes and barrels were used. Filet boxes alone account for nearly $500,000 worth of tin!"

Reviewing these figures, which are only the beginning of a startling number of vast sums, Mr. Cooley asks, in effect: "If that isn't important to New England and to the New Deal authorities who seek recovery for American industry, what is?"

Figures for 1934 indicate a 10 per cent gain in volume over 1933. Even at prevailing low prices, fishermen can make a living and with even a slight increase in buying power, they will be able to show good profits, according to Mr. Cooley.

Industry Pulling Up

"If we don't have this reciprocity treaty forced on us by the Government, we can expect the fishing industry to pull right back up to normal profits," Mr. Cooley stated. "But with the barriers down, cheap Canadian fish will be shipped in and our business in Boston and Gloucester will be ruined. Even now, there are times when Canadian sea products flood the New York market and force us to sell at a heavy loss."

Upsets in tariff equilibrium, government control by NRA codes and cheaper fishing costs in the Maritime Provinces are feared by leaders of the local fishing industry. The last named issue is important. Fish caught by Boston vessels at this time of the year come mainly from ocean ledges far off the Nova Scotian coast—600 miles from home port. The largest catches now come from Western Bank and the comparatively shallow waters near Sable Island. Canadian fishermen have less than half the mileage to cover, although this does not speed up the transport of iced fish to ultimate consumers in the United States. It takes Boston fishermen over 60 hours to get to port after the last net is hauled. Removal of local fish-packing plants and transfer of vessels to Canadian registry would leave the Boston Fish Pier idle except for fresh fish caught for local consumption.

Meanwhile, Mr. Cooley has his facts assembled for the impending treaty hearing and he is ready to reveal to President Roosevelt and the New Deal administrators that ruinous economic loss to New England is threatened.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Probably occasional rain tonight and Friday; slightly warmer, temperature near 40 degrees tonight; colder during Friday, temperature falling into the upper 20's during Friday night; moderate southeasterly, shifting to westerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy tonight and Friday; probably occasional light rain or snow and somewhat colder Friday.

Massachusetts: Cloudy tonight and Friday; probably occasional light rain Friday; slightly warmer in the north portion tonight; slightly colder Friday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Friday; probably occasional light rain, and slightly colder Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate winds, mostly west, and overcast weather tonight and Friday; possibly occasional light rains Friday afternoon.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	38	56	Minneapolis	24	36
Bermuda	64	64	New Orleans	54	70
Chicago	32	42	New York	54	58
Denver	48	50	Norfolk, Va.	52	68
Helena, Mont.	30	30	Philadelphia	54	60
Jacksonville	52	70	St. Louis	42	50
Kansas City	32	48	San Francisco	50	74
Los Angeles	52	56	Washington	50	54
Miami, Fla.	54	80			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 10.
B—Maximum Jan. 10.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 3:19 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Friday, 3:51 a. m.; height, 10 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"
Clear; maximum temperature 40 degrees above zero; minimum 32 above.

Wagon Wheels

They Might Inspire a Song at That

But Truth Be Known They Were Not Meant for Any Wagon, But Were Used to Haul Large, Long, Heavy Timbers for Ships.

This particular pair is at the Portsmouth Navy Yard in New Hampshire. They are nine feet in diameter and each of their tires is a strip of half-inch iron nearly 30 feet long. Fancy the job of nailing one of these to the fellies of a giant wheel.

These giant wheels were much in use in the days of old wooden ships for transporting masts and keels. The timbers were gripped by hooks lowered to the ground and hoisted under the carriage by means of a ratchet, usually turned by hand.

'Jafsie' Opposes Efforts to Show Gang in Kidnaping

Questions Hammered at Witness Produce Only Negative Answers

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FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 10—Counsel for Bruno Richard Hauptmann attempted unsuccessfully today to show through Dr. John F. (Jafsie) Condon that the Lindbergh baby was stolen by a gang.

Questions of this line hammered at the State's star accuser of Hauptmann by Edward J. Reilly produced only negative answers.

The aged educator, who yesterday identified Hauptmann as the mysterious "John" of the Lindbergh ransom, didn't remember ever telling anybody that he believed a gang kidnaped the baby, and he denied the attorney's assertion that he had told a newspaperman the baby's body had been brought back to the spot where it was found in the woods a few miles from the Hopewell home of the Lindberghs.

Ordered by Lindbergh

He also ignored the attorney's use of the term "the chief," when asking if the box, in which the ransom money was placed had been planned and ordered by "the chief." Jafsie said the box was ordered by Colonel Lindbergh and Attorney Henry Breckinridge and built by a New York woodcarver.

Mr. Reilly brought up his ire by asking him why he made no attempt to have a bus driver run down the man he saw on the street in the Williamsburg section of New York in August, 1934, a man he said he recognized as "John," identified by him as Hauptmann. Jafsie was on a bus at the time.

"Did you call out to the chauffeur, 'Get that man?'"

"No, it was none of my business," Jafsie replied, and this brought from the attorney:

"So, it is your sworn testimony then that you made no effort to capture the man to whom you say you gave $50,000, the man who double-crossed you on the ransom?

"I didn't say that," parried Jafsie, explaining there was too much traffic to permit a chase.

Jafsie denied ever telling anybody that he thought a gang which kidnaped the baby had headquarters on City Island.

Shortly before court recessed for lunch at 12:31 p. m., Mr. Reilly brought a woman forward and asked Mr. Condon if he knew her. Her name was given as Mrs. Koren and Jafsie remembered her only as a woman who came to his house with another named Mrs. Busch.

Mr. Reilly held up two letters, and asked Jafsie if he did not show them to Mrs. Busch and tell her they were in the handwriting of the kidnapers.

"No, I did not," he declared.

"Didn't you tell them you knew the kidnapers were four in name?"

"I don't remember."

Told His Neighbors

Dr. Condon readily admitted that he told his neighbors he was the "Jafsie" of the Lindbergh ransom advertisements.

The defense attorney went back and forth over his story, looked for any possible loophole in the details, for something with which to attack Jafsie's credibility.

The business became grimmer than before. Today there was no laughter when the educator demanded the attorney "speak English." For the attorney returned: "I can't talk baby talk, doctor.

Pupils Lauded for Attendance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

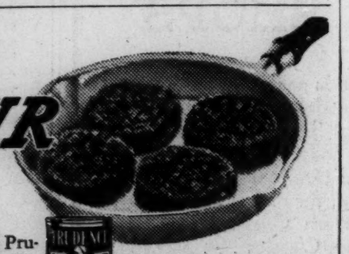
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Hart children—Robert, Beauton, Alice, Euple and Max—have been commended to the state department of education for their attendance records in the training school at Florence State Teachers College. Miss Carlotte F. Burt, principal, said that they had been in school for from one to three years and none had been absent or tardy.

Save Your Textbooks
By Using Guaranteed
Superior Lesson Markers
New Style "C" $1 for Standard Sizes Reader's and Special Sizes $1.50
SUPERIOR MARKER CO.
260 Newton Avenue Oakland, Calif.

In the magnetic HEART OF NEW YORK
The lure of New York's attractions brings visitors from every point of the compass. In the very heart of this magnet stands The Taft, a great modern hotel. 2000 rooms, with bath, from $2.50.
HOTEL TAFT 7th Ave, at 50th St. NEW YORK
Alfred Lewis, Mgr.

REVELATION

TOOTH POWDER
sales are increasing
Millions of families use Drucker's Revelation Tooth Powder, for whiter teeth. Sales have increased yearly for a quarter of a century. Ask about Revelation Tooth Powder.
On sale in two sizes, 35¢ and the 50¢ economy size.
NEVER IN PASTE FORM
AUGUST E. DRUCKER CO., SAN FRANCISCO

Men DEVOUR It

● Men are ravenous for Prudence Corned Beef Hash. It's the real homey kind, made by an old New England family recipe; yet all ready to serve smoking hot in four minutes. Costs less than seven cents a person. Try it on the men folks. In 4-portion and 2-portion tins.
If your grocer hasn't Prudence Hash, send us his name and 10 cents for a 1-portion trial tin by mail. Another dime brings you also the new food sensation, Prudence Beef Loaf *with gravy*. Boston Food Products Company, Boston, Massachusetts.
PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH
BEEF STEW . . . LAMB STEW . . . . BEEF LOAF

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ALSO LOW FARES FOR 30-DAY SEASON COACH • ASK TICKET AGENT

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The ONLY completely AIR-CONDITIONED TRAINS to the SOUTH

"Hurray Fellahs the depression's over!"
Jimmy is sure that he has pretty definite proof of a new deal. All of a sudden he's noticed a great improvement in the contents of his school lunch box.
As a matter of fact, what has happened is that Jimmy's mother started doing all her shopping at the nearest A&P store. And it didn't take her long to discover what school-box luxuries she could get there at very reasonable prices.
So far as Jimmy is concerned, prosperity is here. The others in the family aren't so quick to jump at conclusions, but they're not contradicting him very loudly at meal time.
The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

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They know that Richman Brothers clothes are correctly styled and skillfully tailored of all-wool fabrics.
They know that the clothes look smart and fit comfortably throughout a long period of service.
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Richman Brothers value leadership is just as apparent in January as it is throughout the rest of the year. The clothes still provide maximum value, both in appearance and in quality.
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ODD TROUSERS

Work Trousers and Corduroy Slacks	Worsted and Cheviot Trousers	Trousers of Suit Patterns
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Sales Representatives Everywhere. For Nearest Representative Address Our Factory and Executive Offices at Cleveland, Ohio.
ESTABLISHED 1879

Proviso on Advisory Opinions Weakens Senate Opposition To U. S. Entry in World Court

Johnson Reiterates Vigorous Stand Against Action for Adherence of Any Kind, Calling Tribunal an Agent of the League

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—Senatorial opponents of American membership in the World Court admit that their long fight has reached the last ditch, and that the odds are overwhelmingly in favor of the United States joining the world tribunal at The Hague at the present session.

But all the experience of 12 years of parliamentary maneuver against the action, in the hands of several of the ablest Senate strategists, will be exhausted before the last ditch is surrendered.

At the outset, however, the opposition's plans have been severely jeopardized by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's action in reporting the membership resodution with Reservation Five, the Reed Reservation — barring from the court any advisory opinion on a question in which the United States has or claims an interest over the objection of the American Government.

Reservation Incorporated

Incorporation of this controverted reservation, which in 1926 caused members of the World Court to query the possibility of American membership, removes the chief weapon of the opposition. Other reservations exist in plenty and many of them will be used to delay or prevent ratification of the membership protocols but with Reservation Five in the hands of the majority, the minority is left without much effective recourse.

Reservation Five was included in the membership resolution in agreement with the State Department, and the understanding is that American diplomatists have made soundings to discover that court members no longer object to entry of the United States on those terms.

The reservation has always been considered by experienced international lawyers to make little practical difference, since the veto authority of any great power is effective in controlling advisory opinions under present statutes.

Johnson Adamantine

Senatorial opponents stated, in some discomfort after Reservation Five was adopted, that they had "made a great advance," but proceeded to say that the main issue is not reservations, but whether the United States should become "entangle" in any tribunal at any time.

Senator Hiram Johnson (R), Calif., was as hot in his denunciation of the League of Nations today as he was in 1919, and assailed the World Court as a door to the League as vehemently as in 1923, when President Harding first urged American membership. He said:

"The fundamental problem of joining the League of Nations World Court yet remains. I am opposed, of course, to joining the League of Nations, either front or back door, or otherwise.

"I am opposed to the World Court. We made an advance today because we reaffirmed the Senate's fifth reservation, which precludes the court from entertaining any request for an advisory opinion on any question in which the United States has or claims an interest. This provision may in part protect us in the future, but the pitfalls which are so obvious to those who are thinking of our country alone are yet inherent in the general proposition and to avoid these, men like myself are against our country joining this part of the League of Nations."

Vote in Committee

The vote on the adherence resolution revealed:

Ayes—Pittman, Robinson, Black, Harrison, Wagner, Connally, Bachman, Thomas of Utah, Van-Nuys, Duffy, Pope, Bulkley, Democrats; and Capper and Vandenberg, Republicans—14.

Nays—Lewis, Murray, Democrats; Borah, Johnson, Cutting, Republicans; La Follette, Progressive; Shipstead, Farmer-Labor—7.

The battle of the reservations began in committee with three hampering polls, from Senator Johnson, Senator Vandenberg and Senator Lewis. Senator Johnson would have made any recourse to the court in any specific case dependent upon a special treaty, which would, of course, have involved Senatorial ratification. His resolution was defeated by a 12-9 vote, Senators Capper and Vandenberg changing to the opposition side on the division.

Senator Vandenberg's reservation affirmed the "traditional American policy of nonentanglement" and seemed to have little direct concrete import on court membership, and was only defeated by 11-9 votes. Senator Lewis's amendment would have excluded domestic questions, the Monroe Doctrine, or Asiatic immigration, or "the Asiatic policy of trade," from the court's purview. It was snowed under by 15-5 vote.

League Commemorates 15 Years of Activity

(Continued from Page 1)

pletion of the building. But a great deal remains to be done.

The Palace consists of a series of buildings, all linked together: the Secretariat, the Council block, committee rooms, Assembly hall and library. The Secretariat is roughly in the shape of a horseshoe with unequal arms. The Council block is joined on one side to the Secretariat and on the other side by the left committee wing, to Assembly hall; the library is joined to the Assembly hall by the right committee wing.

There is a court of honor, with large galleries, and a staircase in freestone. The big Assembly hall has a double skylight. The lighting is invisible. "Air-conditioning" is not a vain word for Europe; for arrangements have been made to admit plentiful supplies of hot or cool air according to the season. As for heating, why the five boilers, somewhere in the basement, weigh 22 tons each!

The library is particularly interesting. It is almost finished. There are metal shelves, which form part of the wall, and the rooms where the books are kept consist of 10 stories, built according to a special design. The League library, now extremely important, was started in 1919, chiefly for the needs of the Secretariat.

Extensive Library

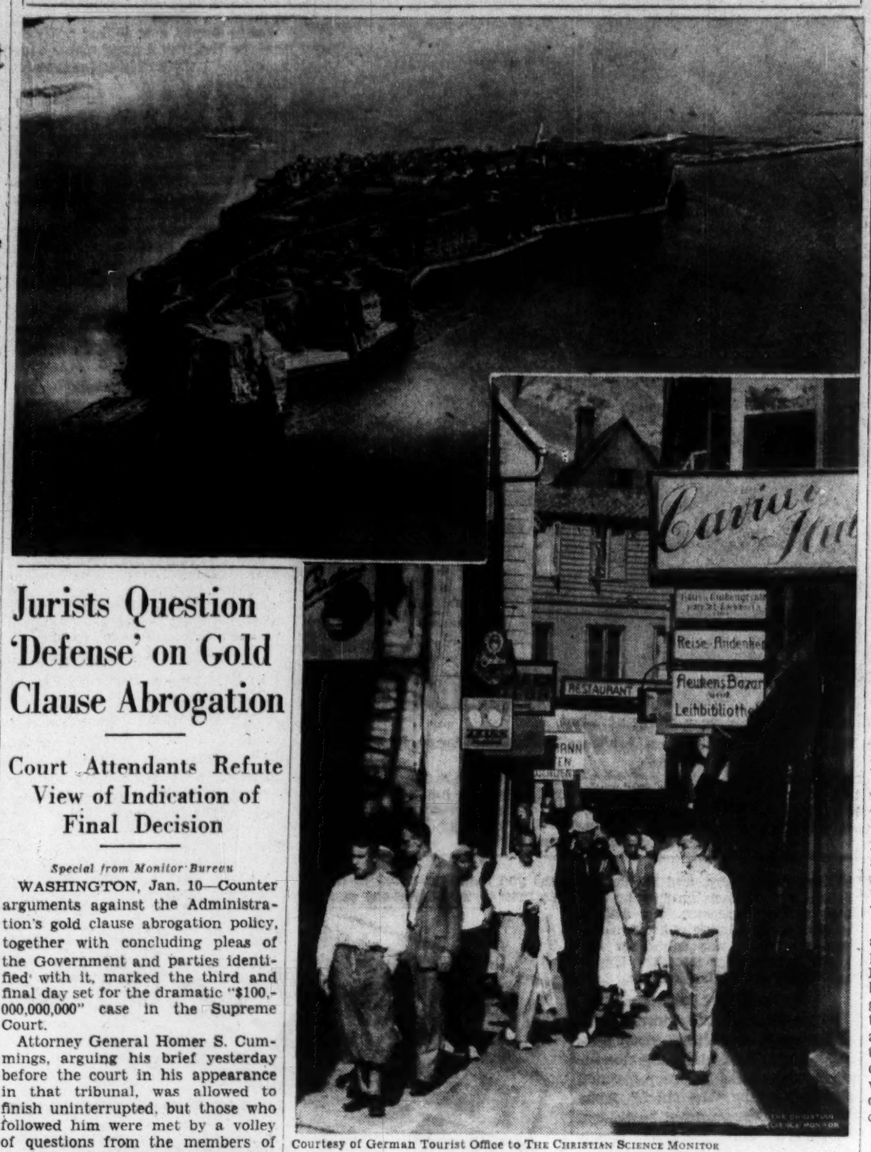
It has since become a "center of documentation not only for the officials of the League, but for delegates of states coming to Geneva to discuss all kinds of problems. It is also a research center for professors and politicians, for journalists, students and the general public interested in international questions in general and the League of Nations in particular."

At present the library possesses 160,000 volumes, in about 40 languages, besides atlases, pamphlets, periodicals and daily papers. There are works on modern history, geography, social questions, economic and financial problems, documentation on countries under mandate, political sciences, laws and treaties, teaching, languages, agriculture, transport question, military and naval matters, religious questions, and so forth.

There are documents and texts, conventions, treaties, agreements, international arrangements, international laws of most countries, minutes on the proceedings of different national and international meetings, statistics, year-books and maps. Two thousand periodicals regularly examined by the librarians, complete this center of reference, described as "unique in the world."

John D. Rockefeller Jr. gave a sum of $2,000,000 to be used for the construction of the new library, the acquisition of collections, and the development of the center of documentation.

Heligoland is Transformed



Courtesy of German Tourist Office to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

As Birds and Tourists See It

Upper—Heligoland, as Viewed From the Air. Lower—Visitors in Heligoland's Main Street in the Lower Part of the Island, Which Is Connected by Lifts and Steps to the Upper Part.

Jurists Question 'Defense' on Gold Clause Abrogation

Court Attendants Refute View of Indication of Final Decision

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—Counter arguments against the Administration's gold clause abrogation policy, together with concluding pleas of the Government and parties identified with it, marked the third and final day set for the dramatic "$100,000,000,000" case in the Supreme Court.

Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, arguing his brief yesterday before the court in his appearance in that tribunal, was allowed to finish uninterrupted, but those who followed him were met by a volley of questions from the members of the court, leaving many spectators with the impression that the tribunal might once more be sharply divided on a New Deal case.

It is recalled that last year's New York milk case, and the Minnesota moratorium laws, were affirmed by 5-to-4 decisions.

World Finance Involved

The questions came principally from the so-called "conservative" group of the court, Justices McReynolds, Butler, Van Devanter and Sutherland, as spokesmen argued in favor of the legality of the gold clause invalidation order.

The so-called "liberals," Justices Brandeis, Roberts and Cardozo, were silent at this point, while Mr. Justice Stone put a few questions, and the Chief Justice restated several times the Government's case.

Rarely has a case come before the body in which practical issues of world finance, not to say politics, were so much intertwined with questions of law.

Economic Factor

Those who attempted to forecast the judgment of the court, however, were held to be engaged on a fruitless quest by court attendants, who point out that friendly or unfriendly interrogations frequently give no index of the final deliberations of the body.

Mr. Chief Justice Hughes, in questions, has brought out the important question of the relationship of the dollar to its purchasing power, which introduces so vital an economic factor into the discussion.

Mr. Justice Butler, questioning Stanley Reed, RFC counsel, who followed Mr. Cummings, insisted that Mr. Reed's attitude would mean that if Congress decreed a dime to be a dollar, payment would then be valid in dimes. Mr. Reed ultimately agreed that sovereignty of the nation could be pushed to this point.

Mrs. Eddy Honored In Trees of Fame

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 10 (AP)—A small maple tree dug from the birthplace of Mary Baker Eddy in Bow, N. H., has been shipped to Texas for planting in a grove, it was announced yesterday.

Mrs. Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, is one of 12 women being honored by the Texas Tree Planting Association, which is sponsoring a grove at the Southern Methodist University, Dallas.

Names of the 12 women were selected in a poll of the National Council of Women.

German Gas to Order

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—"We cannot bring our gas to you through the main, but we can in flasks," is the answer of the authorities of the town of Letschin, east of Berlin, to the occupants of those houses which have no gas main. Arrangements were recently completed whereby a regular supply of gas in steel flasks is guaranteed, with refills from a special filling station.

Army of Planes To Seek Records At Miami Races

Bomb Dropping, Speeding, Dead-Stick Landings Are Among Events

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 10—Airplanes of every type gathered in Miami today to participate in the seventh annual All-American Air Races, taking place here Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

A nation-wide concentration of more than 400 army, navy, marine, national guard and coast guard ships will be, according to officials, the second largest gathering of its kind in the military aviation history of the country, being exceeded only by the joint maneuvers on the Atlantic seaboard two years ago when all the nation's armed air forces were represented. Included among the military are 72 planes representing every national guard corps unit in the land.

With more than 250 civilian, sportsman pilot and commercial aircraft expected, it is assured that Miami's world record for airplane assemblage and entry which was established at the Fifth All American Air Races two winters ago will be exceeded by half again as many ships.

Flying Trapezists to Act

Outstanding among military aerial events will be performances of the U. S. Army Air Corps Acrobats, Capt. Claire L. Chennault, Lieut. J. H. Williamson and Lieut. William McDonald, known among service fliers the nation over as the "men on the flying trapeze."

More than $5000 and dozens of valuable trophies will be awarded to the winners of some of 25 flying events which include bomb dropping, dead-stick landing, parachute jumping, races for all classes of airplanes, and free-for-alls, civilian and military exhibitions and acrobatics.

Three attempts will be made to lower the existing plane records. Alex de Seversky, present holder of the world's amphibion record, will try to beat his own previous accomplishment. Owen W. Tilbury will strive to establish a new mark for planes of less than 800 pounds in weight.

Seeks Speed Mark

Lee Miles, Los Angeles, will attempt to recover for the United States the record for single place passenger planes, which France regained last summer after Miles had captured it from France at the 1933 Miami Air Races.

The City Aviation Department states that more than 100 distinguished guests have come to Miami for the air races. All branches of the Federal Government concerned with the progress of aviation are represented, together with the state and municipal officials from all parts of the nation, and with those engaged in the commercial end of the industry. The Federal Aviation Commission, headed by Clark Howell, chairman, is expected in a body.

High Officials Attend

Many high ranking officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, are attending, also representatives of the United States Department of Commerce, National Aeronautical Association, the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, and the Society of Automotive Engineers. The National Association of Aviation Editors is holding a two-day conference during the meet.

An outstanding feature of the air meet is the Fourth Annual Migration of War Birds, or aviators of the World War, members of the World War Birds Internationale. Lieut. Louis "Red" Simen, president, and Lieut. William B. White, national director and secretary, state that invitations were issued to 2000 war birds and the gathering bids fair to establish a record for the energetic young organization.

Six of Miami's airports are being utilized to park the 650 planes arriving to participate in the great aviation event.

Germany's Bristling Fortress Transformed Into Isle of Peace

Lobster Fishing Main Occupation on Heligoland, With Heligolanders Living in Houses Perched High Above Sea, Packed Together for Protection

BERLIN—
Grün ist das Land,
Rot ist die Kant,
Weiss ist der Sand,
Das sind die Farben von Helgoland!

The claims to beauty of variegated colors made by the lovers of this unique rock island in the North Sea are more than justified. As the Hamburg steamer plows its way through the rough autumnal seas, the first view reveals what appears to be just a big ship on the horizon, but soon the red of its sandstone rocks, the white of its sandy stretches and the green of its upland pastures give an array of colors not easily forgotten, especially when added to the blue of the sky above and the blue-green of the ocean around.

This triangular mass of red sandstone, interspersed with thin white chalk strips, rises perpendicularly out of the sea to a height of about 180 feet, with massive upright boulders like sentinels guarding it at unexpected points.

Protective Building

A visitor landing at the narrow end of the island might well think that it was uninhabited, save perhaps for a coastguard or two, since its 2500 inhabitants are all perched away in the small city built at the other, the wider end. Even when he arrived there, he would not at once obtain a proper view of the whole city, since it is built in two parts, an upper and a lower, with the houses so packed together that many of them have no view of the sea. They seem huddled together for protection from the rough winds, which are wild and unrestrained in winter.

Half-a-dozen motor fishing boats approach the steamer and take the passengers to the island. The Heligolanders in their picturesque blue shirts and caps, with their good-natured smiles, and faces tanned and weather-beaten by sun and rain, are the best introduction to their island home. Some of the older men still have goatees or side whiskers, and the colorful costumes of the women are still seen, but only on festive occasions.

Holiday Resort

Heligoland has always been a favorite resort, especially during weekends, of the North Germans, but in general a sense of peace pervades everywhere. The searcher for quiet in the midst of stormy seas could hardly do better than come here. Not an electrical car, not an auto, not a horse is to be found here. In fact, the only animals to be seen are a few sheep and goats grazing on the green baize which forms the surface of the rock. Potatoes and cabbage seem to be the only vegetables which grow on the island, and the Heligolanders are dependent mainly upon the sea for their livelihood. Lobster-fishing is their chief occupation.

The first references to Heligoland appear to be in 700 A. D. when the Friesen King, Radbod, fled there, and in 744, when Christianity was introduced. Silence then covers its history until the 13th and 14th centuries when Heligoland served as a safe hiding-place for pirates preying on the shipping of the Hanseatic ports. But Hamburg put an end to this pest by capturing its two chieftains and bringing the island under its control. After a period under Danish rule, it was taken over by England in 1807. That country retained it until 1890 when it was given to Germany in exchange for the island of Zanzibar, in Africa. By 1914, it had been converted into the strongest German sea fortress, but today all that is changed. The fortress was completely dismantled by the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, and the former naval harbor has been replaced by a fishing harbor, a sports ground and a bathing beach.

Drinking Water Scarce

Though there is water, water everywhere around, yet there is little to drink, so that drinking water is a most valuable commodity. Large barrels for rainwater stand at the doors of most of the houses and when the source of supply fails, water must be brought from the mainland and is sold for five pfennig a pailful. Food supplies, even milk, have also to be brought from the mainland.

Heligoland, though poor in its fauna and flora, is a veritable bird paradise. Thousands of birds of all kinds are driven by storm and bad weather to land here and these are but a few of the hundreds of thousands which fly past the island in the spring and the fall. More than 400 different species have been identified in the special observation station which has been set up there. The birds are numbered, ringed and then set free again.

The depths of the sea around Heligoland are also rich in beautiful maritime flora and fish. The aquarium contains specimens of some of the most beautiful North Sea flora, while all kinds of fish and especially the lobster, in its different stages of development, are to be seen.

The visitor leaves Heligoland with a feeling of great regret—a sense of departing from an island of peace—peace which has been won by the Heligolanders through their triumph over exceptional natural difficulties!

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Linens — Now in Progress
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Corsets — January 21
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Brazil's Debt and Cotton Export Affect Negotiations for Treaty Governing United States Trade

Ambassador Aranha Approaches Task With Record of High Achievement—His Abilities Place Him in Field for Presidency of Southern Republic

Weekly Latin-American Article

Oswaldo Aranha, Brazilian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States, may some day be the President of Brazil.

If one agrees that fortune sometimes clears the way to personal achievement this Ambassador's career may be chosen. Educated in Rio Grande do Sul, then at a military school in Rio de Janeiro, and next in a law school of the same city, he traveled during two years in Europe and studied at the Ecole des Hautes Estudes Sociales in Paris.

From France he returned to Brazil to become a successful lawyer and politician. He was elected Mayor of Alegrete, his native city, member of the State Legislature, and representative for his State in the Federal Chamber of Deputies at Rio de Janeiro. He was appointed Secretary of State of Rio Grande do Sul, Minister of Justice of Brazil, Minister of Finance, and lastly Ambassador to the United States.

Gatherer of Facts

Senhor Aranha's 40 years have evidenced an inexhaustible supply of curiosity which led him to gathering facts intellectual, legal, military and political. He has been equally successful in whatever he has undertaken since his abilities have not been confined to one line. He has been a man of opportunities making the most of what has come along.

As a high ranking officer in the federal army he gave his loyal services to the Government. As an ardent supporter of Getulio Vargas he helped to place him in the Presidency. As an interpreter of Brazilian laws during the time he was Minister of Justice he came to know them more intimately than most men. As Minister of Finance he drafted the act which arranged for Brazil's payments on its foreign debts. As close friend of President Vargas he stood first in line when an Ambassador to the United States was desired.

Washington has watched envoys come and go away. It has greeted them cordially and expressed regrets when they have departed. Washington, that is the official side of the city, held out a welcoming hand to the Brazilian Ambassador, liked him for himself and for what he had already accomplished, and called him into consultation over a delicate matter. There was a new commercial treaty to be considered between the two republics.

Larger Than United States

Outside the treaty there were also good reasons why the Ambassador should be made welcome. Brazil is the largest of the South American nations, larger, in fact, than the United States. Brazil has been and is a worth-while customer. Relations between the two countries are cordial.

Only once, during more than a century, has there been any strain upon this good will. Back in the last days of the American Civil War, a Confederate vessel was captured by a Yankee ship cruising in Bazilian waters. The Brazilian Government protested the taking of the ship north, demanded its release and the release of the officers and sailors, and an apology to Brazil. All except one request was granted. The vessel was not returned because unfortunately it had sunk.

The Civil War incident is long since forgotten. Into an atmosphere steeped with cordiality the Brazilian Ambassador arrived. He presented his credentials at the White House and contacted the Department of State. But a few days ago two things occurred which may test his diplomacy.

Arranged Debt Charges

From the south word has come that the Brazilian Government may not be able to meet its foreign debt charges—charges which the Brazilian Ambassador had so carefully arranged for during the time he was Minister of Finance. From trustworthy sources comes word that Brazilian cotton growers propose to continue the extensive cultivation of cotton in direct competition with American producers.

As to the debt issue, there is information that comes from unquotable, yet reliable, origin that Brazil will continue its debt payments to the United States. It will continue to do so for the very excellent reason that it has a foreign trade balance with this country Part of that balance may be applied to debt charges.

Concerning the cotton-growing issue, there are two conflicting reports. One declares that Brazil will continue to purchase large supplies of northern machinery for its cotton production. The other declares that Brazil, when the coffee situation improves, will turn away from cotton and give its whole attention to coffee.

Factors in Treaty

The question arises, Would the failure of the Brazilian Government to continue its debts payments and would increased cotton production interfere with a new commercial treaty? This will be something for the Ambassador to puzzle over, although in a general way it might be suggested that increased trade would help rather than hinder further financial payments, and the increase of cotton export, figured at 73,000 metric tons greater during 1934 than in 1933, is something which the United States cannot very well say may or may not continue.

And so in Washington this quiet, seemingly shy Brazilian Envoy has arrived with his wife and two daughters. Two sons remain behind in Rio de Janeiro: one to become a civil engineer; the other, a lawyer. How long the Ambassador expects to remain here he does not state. Before he sailed for New York he gave his library of some 10,000 books to President Vargas.

Already he has moved the Embassy from its old location overlooking Washington to a more convenient and more fashionable district. To the Embassy have come an increasing number of congenial, cultural acquaintances. One of the Ambassador's hobbies is the gathering around him of persons concerned in things more or less intellectual.

Senhor Aranha interests Washington. He holds the title of general in the army. It is a rare distinction. He has the confidence of President Vargas. He holds the support of many Brazilian citizens. He has the faculty of accomplishing whatever he sets out to do. Some day he will return to Brazil. Some day, he may be President.

G. H. C.

Brazil's Home and Hosts at Washington

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Upper—The New Embassy, One of the Capital's Show Places and Formerly the McCormick Mansion. Lower—The Ambassador, Oswaldo Aranha, Accompanied by Mrs. Aranha and Their Two Daughters.

'Wedding' of So. African Parties Hailed by Smuts as Joyful Event

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOEMFONTEIN, S. Af. — "A happy wedding day," was how Gen. Jan Christian Smuts described the recent congress here at which the new United South African National Party was formally launched.

General Smuts was the leader of the South African Party and Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog headed the Nationalist Party, and it was the rapprochement between these two leaders after many years of political strife that laid the foundations of coalition and later of fusion.

The Bloemfontein congress is likely to be an historic one, for the most sanguine of the fusionists believe that it marks the dawn of a new era. Old political foes intermingled with all the unhappiness and division of former years forgotten. There were 450 delegates present from all parts of the Union.

The Prime Minister, General Hertzog, stressed the national character of the assembly and its purpose. Freedom and equality were, as he put it, the two great fundamental factors upon which the new party has been founded. Henceforward with the old constitutional and other differences finally removed, the two races in South Africa—English and Afrikanders—can march forward together as one, he said.

General Smuts stressed the importance of having a strong party to which the country could look for guidance.

"Here we are today," he said, "men and women who have been bitterly opposed in the past, and here we are now taking each other's hands."

Everyone enjoyed his allusion to the trial engagement of two years which had preceded their marriage. The period of engagement, he said, amid prolonged cheers, had been quite the happiest of his political career.

Then came an intensely moving appeal to all to give up, once and for all, bitterness in political life. Even under such provocation as had assailed General Hertzog at meetings in certain Cape constituencies, he urged that there should be no retaliation.

"Let this peace that has come upon us," he continued, "last not for two years but for 20—forever."

"We want South Africa," he said, "to get a chance. Hitherto for a generation we have never had a chance." But now his thought was the united energy and enthusiasm of the newly born nation would prove to the world what South Africa could achieve.

In his final words in Afrikaans, he made a thrilling appeal to the youth of South Africa to come forward and join in the great work which is being inaugurated by this—as he believed—the happiest and most hopeful day in the history of the Union of South Africa.

Tribute Paid to U. S. In Letters of Aranha

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 10 (By U. P.)—A tribute to what he termed the "American miracle" has been paid by Oswaldo Aranha in letters to friends since his arrival in Washington as Brazilian Ambassador.

Giving his first impressions of the United States which he visited for the first time, Senhor Aranha said in a recent personal letter:

"This country which welcomed me as a friend, is a land of surprises. We, in Brazil, have not the remotest idea of its civilization or its culture. Everything here seems great and harmonious, logical and natural.

"The land itself, the people, labor and capital, all work in close cohesion to produce the American miracle—a colossal monument of human power and genius. In one month, it is not possible to penetrate to the heart of this civilization, or to understand its causes, or the constants or determinants of its development. But as far as my comprehension has already progressed, this country is the handiwork of democracy and religion working in close accord."

The Journal de Brasil, important morning newspaper which published extracts of one of the Ambassador's letters, says that Ambassador Aranha is unquestionably one of the most intelligent of living Brazilians.

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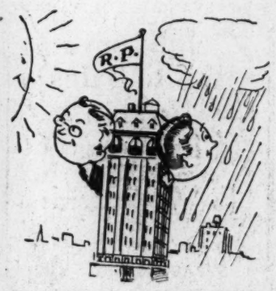

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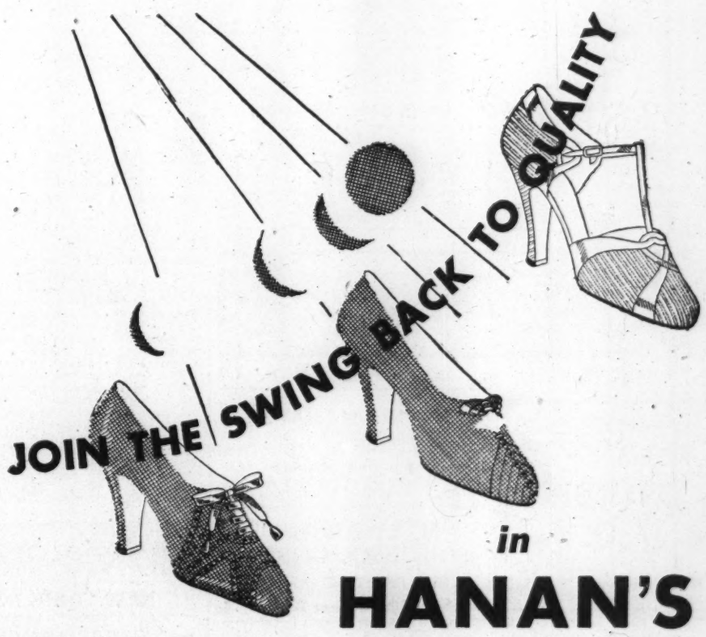

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Lott, Stoefen Make Debut As Professionals

Tilden and Vines Win the Opening Two Matches of Another Tour

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen made their professional tennis début yesterday at the Madison Square Garden as a part of the tour planned by Big Bill Tilden and his associates, but though they put up a fine battle in the doubles, the feature match of the evening, failed to achieve any success.

Tilden swept over Lott in straight sets in the only singles match, 6—4, 7—5, and with H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., as his partner, came from behind after more than three hours of play to defeat the amateur champions, 3—6, 14—16, 13—11, 8—6, 6—4.

Tilden encountered Lott in the first match, and though Lott gave him some trouble at the start, he held his service to 3-all, and then took the set on a break in the seventh game. Tilden then won the second set and match breaking on the 11th game.

The new professionals made a good start in the doubles which followed, taking the first set at 6—3 on a break through each of the others. But the next set needed 30 games to settle it in their favor, 16—14, and the third went to Vines and Tilden at 13—11. Then Tilden and Vines won the fourth on the stroke of midnight 8—6, and then took the final set and match, after breaking through Lott in the opening game.

The length of this match pushed over the other singles match which would have been Stoefen's individual début in professional ranks, encountering Vines.

McGill Six Defeats Harvard at Garden

McGill University's fast varsity hockey team, beaten only once this season, scored a 4-to-1 victory over Harvard at the Boston Garden last evening before about 1500 spectators. It was McGill's second triumph over the Crimson this season in as many starts.

The McGill boys outplayed Harvard in the first period, scoring two quick goals about halfway through the session. Duff netted the first assisted by McLernon, while Lamb shot the other on a pass from Crutchfield. Harvard improved in the second and third periods, but only once was able to pass McHugh, smart goalie of the Red Shirts. Hovenanian scored the only Crimson goal in the third period on a long shot from outside the defense. When the locals put five forwards on the ice late in the game, the Canadians broke away for two more goals. The summary:

McGill		Harvard
Duff, Lamb, Crosby, lw		
	rw, Carr, S. Callaway, Hallowell	
Crutchfield, Ellie, Duff, c		
	c, Ford, Moseley, Holmes	
McLernon, Morse, Crutchfield, rw		
	lw, Dewey, Duffey, Hovenanian	
Wigle, Ellie, ld	rd, Ecker, Dow	
Meiklejohn, Ellie, rd	ld, Watts, Dow, Brown	
McHugh, g	g, Emerson	

Score—McGill 4, Harvard 1. Goals—Duff, Lamb, Crosby and Ellie for McGill; Hovenanian for Harvard. Assists—McLernon and Crutchfield for McGill. Referees—W. J. Cleary and Nelson Raymond. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	11	5	7	65	53	27
Providence	10	4	7	56	52	24
Quebec	10	2	9	60	45	22
Philadelphia	8	2	11	43	63	18
New Haven	7	3	12	57	68	17

Results Jan. 9

Boston 3, Philadelphia 1.
New Haven 2, Quebec 2, overtime.

Connie Mack Puts End to Rumor That Ruth Will Pilot A's

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10 (AP)—For Connie Mack's benefit in particular and the baseball following public in general, will the hot-stovers who've been busy "hiring" Babe Ruth to manage the Athletics please tell why they want to shunt the A's veteran pilot to the sidelines?

Indicating he'd like an answer to that question, baseball's 72-year-old ranking elder yesterday put a stop to all this talk that he is retiring from the helm to give Ruth a chance to achieve his managerial ambitions at Shibe Park. He insisted, also, that he expects to be in there, waving his scorecard from the pilot's seat of the A's until he's 80.

"And," he said, "If there is a drive to make a change here, I'd like to know about it.

"What is all this 'Ruth-to-the-Athletics' report aimed at anyway? Do the people want me to retire and make him manager? You know, I hope to run my ball team until 1 reach 80."

The occasion for the rumor-spiking was Mack's return from the Oriental trip on which he and Ruth led the squad through the Far East. Tanned, healthy, tall and lean as ever, he stepped from an express train during the morning and immediately went to work blasting reports.

About his plans for the A's for the coming season, Mack said little. He's "out of touch" with domestic baseball, he explained, and won't announce anything until after the "sessions" he'll be having in his office for the next few days.

Of two things he was certain: Jimmy Foxx, his home-run-hitting first baseman, takes the catching job for 1935; and there's "nothing to" the rumor that Frank (Pinky) Higgins is slated for a trade.

Two Floridians Provide Thrills In Miami Tennis

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 10 (AP)—Two youthful Floridians provided the thrills and spills yesterday in the quarterfinal round of the Miami Biltmore tennis tournament.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., of New York, America's No. 2 player, narrowly escaped defeat by 17-year-old Frank Guernsey of Orlando, recently crowned state singles champion. Wood finally won, 3—6, 8—6, 10—8.

Arthur Hendrix of Lakeland, from whom the Orlando schoolboy recently lifted the state title, eliminated J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., 6—2, 6—1, for his second giant-slaying act in two days.

Hendrix on Tuesday soundly trounced Marcel Rainville of Montreal, the Canadian Davis Cup ace.

Off to a poor start, Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr. of Atlanta, was able to find sufficient reserve to rally and defeat Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr. of Yonkers, N. Y., 11—9, 6—2.

The only national player to have a comparatively easy day of it in the quarterfinals was R. Berkeley Bell of New York, America's seventh ranking star, who disposed of Carrol Turner of Miami 6—2, 6—3.

Bell faces Hendrix and Grant plays Wood in the semifinals Friday. Doubles play will occupy the courts today.

Monarchs Win by 6 to 0

VIENNA, Jan. 10 (Canadian Press via Reuters)—The Winnipeg Monarchs defeated an Austrian national hockey team, 6 to 0, last night. Tony Lemay, speedy forward, scored three goals and Roy Hinkel, Norm Yellowlees and Archie Creighton made the other three.

Football Game Nets $35,000

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10 (AP)—The San Francisco unit of the Shriner's Hospital for Crippled Children will receive more than $35,000 net profit from the tenth annual East-West all-star football game here New Year's, William M. Coffman, managing director of the event, announced yesterday.

Plenty of H in Harvard Hockey When They Are in the Game

By a Staff Photographer — The Christian Science Monitor

Left to Right—Benjamin H. Hallowell '36, Dunbar Holmes '35 and Michael S. Hovenanian '36.

Sporting Around the Hub

BOSTON BRUIN CUBS have opportunity to strengthen their lead in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing at the Boston Arena tonight when they face the Philadelphia Arrows. Last night the Cubs defeated the Arrows in a rough game at Philadelphia, 3 to 1. Herb Gardiner has given the local fans some excellent hockey games in Boston this year, often playing with only 12- and 13-man squads. The Arrows will not have their veteran left wing, Stan McCabe, but have signed a new player, Roy Lilly from Minneapolis, of the Central Hockey League, since last appearing here. Philadelphia is only one point out of last place, and needs to win.

* * *

Interclub squash racquets competition started up last night after two weeks of inactivity due to the holidays. Eleven matches were played in Classes B and C on Hub courts. Union Boat Club Blues hold first place in Class B with the Union Boat Club Whites in second, ahead of University Club, third-place holder. There is a triple tie for the lead in Class C, Division I, among Tennis & Racquet Club, Harvard Club of Boston and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Faculty. Each team has won 13 individual matches and lost seven. University Club Whites are leading the second division, Class C. Harvard Medical, Union B. C. Whites and Harvard University are deadlocked in the race for second place.

* * *

The scores of all the matches played in Class B and C under the auspices of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association, yesterday, follow:

Class B

Union B. C. Blues 4, Lincoln's Inn 1.
University Club 3, Harvard Club 2.
Boston A. A. 3, Harvard 2.
Union B. C. Whites 5, M. I. T. 0.

Class C, Division I

Tennis & Racquet 3, Union B. C. 2.
University Club Blues 5, Walkover 0.
Harvard Club 4, Newton Y. 1.
M. I. T. Faculty 5, Harvard B. S. F. 0.

Class C, Division II

Harvard 3, Union B. C. Whites 2.
Harvard Fresh. 3, Harvard Medical 2.
Univ. Club Whites 4, Lincoln's Inn 1.
Milton Club, 4, M. I. T. 1.

* * *

With the indoor professional tennis campaign opening to a capacity house in New York, the management of the Boston Garden is looking forward to a tremendous outpouring of enthusiasts when Elsworth Vines, Bill Tilden, George Lott and Lester Stoefen appear here on Monday night, Jan. 14. A year ago, when Vines was a newcomer to the professional ranks, Boston showed surprising interest in the matches and, now that Lott and Stoefen are in the professional field, another banner turnout is in prospect.

* * *

Monday's matches will again be under the auspices of the Longwood Cricket Club, which has agreed to provide the officials and will share in the receipts. Lott and Tilden, who have figured in more national doubles finals at Chestnut Hill than any other players in the post-war period, will be on opposing sides of the net in Monday's doubles feature. Lott is teaming with Stoefen, and interest is strong in seeing the present national amateur champions against the veterans, Tilden and Vines, whose knowledge of doubles play is surpassed only by that of Lott.

* * *

The Harvard varsity and freshman basketball teams will meet Tufts at Medford tomorrow night. The freshman game will start at 7 o'clock and the varsity at 8:30.

* * *

Richard deB. Boardman has been re-elected commodore of the Corinthian Yacht Club, Marblehead. Commodore Boardman, who has been away from the racing sport at Marblehead for the last three seasons while racing the America's Cup sloop Weetamoe for Frederick H. Prince, expects to be active in the 1935 North Shore competition. Vice Commodore Jesse W. Morton, Rear Commodore William T. Haley, Secretary John R. Squires and Treasurer Frank S. Cleghorn have also been re-elected. The standing committees for 1935 are Arthur J. Santry and Harry N. Bloomfield, executive committee; George W. Hooper, Clifford L. Lyall, Frank S. Deland and Charles H. Lathan, house committee; Frank P. Munro, William L. Carlton, Gregory Connolly and Robert M. Fallon, race committee, and Edgar W. Bright, house committee for three years.

* * *

Harvard freshman boxers will open their season against the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at the Indoor Athletic Building tonight. The bouts will start at 8 o'clock.

Bowling Expert Says Sam Rice One of Best

By the Associated Press

Washington, D. C.

SAM RICE, Cleveland outfielder who lives here, is one of the capital's best bowlers. He and Ossie Bluege, Senator infielder, are stars in Washington amateur league competition.

Rice recently rolled a 174 game for second high game prize in a duckpin tournament. George Isemann, a National bowling Duckpin Congress official, says Rice could be one of the finest bowlers in the country if he were more active on the drives.

More Goals in Can-Am Since Rules Revision

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 10 (AP)—An increase of almost two goals per game has been noted in the Canadian-American Hockey League under the new offside rules, official records revealed yesterday.

In the nine games played since Dec. 29, when the rule changes became effective, 62 goals have been scored by the five clubs in the circuit, an average of 6.9 goals per game. In the other 43 games played this season, the red light flashed 219 times for an average of 5.09 goals per game.

League officials explained that managers have been quick to take advantage of the increased passing latitude and are now schooling their defensemen to slap the puck into the center zone to waiting forwards, thereby creating many more clean "breaks" in each game.

Probably the most successful revised attack has been that of the lowly New Haven Eagles, who have won four out of the five games they have played under the new regulations.

College Basketball Results

Akron 48, John Carroll 20.
Annapolis 54, Virginia M. I. 22.
Brown 41, Tufts 37.
Conn. State 41, Clarke 19.
Cornell 27, Colgate 26.
Duke 34, West Point 16.
Fordham 33, 71st Regiment 13.
Muhlenberg 38, Drexel 24.
Panzer 42, Dana 25.
Pennsylvania 56, Swarthmore 17.
Providence 45, Dartmouth 32.
So. Carolina 42, Auburn 26.
Temple 35, Penn State 33.
Trenton T. 22, Montclair T. 15.
Union 45, Williams 32.
Ursinus 53, Albright 36.
Xavier 29, Wittenberg 20.

Yale Athletes Awarded

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 10 (AP)—Forty-six athletic insignia were awarded yesterday to members of the Yale cross-country, junior varsity football and 150-pound football squads by the Yale Athletic Association. Charles Marvin Jr. of Shelton, Conn., received the AYA in cross-country, while there were 25 similar awards in jayvee football and 20 Y's with 150 through forks to the lightweight football team members.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
London	13	2	6	48	42	28
Detroit	10	4	9	57	48	20
Windsor	9	3	10	46	47	18
Cleveland	9	0	10	48	55	18
Buffalo	9	2	10	48	47	18
Syracuse	7	1	12	46	54	14

Result Jan. 9

Buffalo 3, Windsor 1.

Devotes All Time to Track

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 10 (AP)—Harry Hillman, who has been training Dartmouth College football teams for the past 20 years, yesterday resigned from that position to devote all of his time to the Indians' track team, which he has directed for more than a quarter of a century. Hillman, who won three Olympic championships in the 1904 games, is still co-holder of the 100-yard, three-legged race record with Lawson Robertson of Philadelphia.

St. Louis Signs Amateur

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10 (AP)—Coach Buck Boucher of the St. Louis Eagles National League hockey team announced yesterday Pete Kelly, right winger of the Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island Club of the Maritime League, has been signed to play with the Eagles. Kelly, 22, is leading the Maritime circuit in scoring, Boucher said. He will join the Eagles in New York next Sunday.

College Hockey Results

Clarkson Tech 4, Princeton 2.
McGill 4, Harvard 1.

College Swimming Results

Harvard 60, Boston 11.
Mass. State 52½, Bowdoin 24½.

Columbia U. C. Battles Yale Club On New Courts

Metropolitan Class A Squash Tennis

	Rounds Won	Rounds Lost	Matches Won	Matches Lost	P C
Columbia U. C.	8	0	30	10	1.000
Crescent A.-H. C.	5	3	22	17	.625
New York A. C.	4	3	20	15	.571
City Athletic C.	3	4	20	15	.428
Yale Club	3	5	16	23	.375
Princeton Club	2	6	15	25	.250
Harvard Club	2	6	11	29	.250

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—Columbia University Club, unbeaten leader, maintained its position at the top of the standing for the Metropolitan squash tennis Class A team championship yesterday, when the stars resumed play after the holiday recess, but had the hardest sort of battles against Yale Club players before it overcame them on the new regulation courts of the Yale Club. All but one of its four winners required three games before winning, and the other required extra points to win the first game. The score was 4—1.

The hardest battle brought F. Barry Ryan Jr., the Yale leader, against Philip T. Moore, and Moore dropped the first game and trailed in the second and third, before he could overcome the unusual angles fostered by the wider courts. But he finally came through by a score of 6—15, 15—11, 15—9.

Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club scored over Harvard Club, 4—1, on the courts of the latter, and took second place, three rounds behind the leaders, with New York Athletic Club the third winner of the day, defeating Princeton Club on the Winged Foot courts, 3—2. The summaries:

Columbia U. C. 4, Yale Club 1

P. T. Moore, Columbia, defeated F. B. Ryan Jr., 6—15, 15—11, 15—9.
F. R. Hanson Jr., Columbia, defeated J. S. Becker, 17—14, 15—3.
E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia, defeated Walter D. Hong Jr., 15—18, 15—10, 15—11.
F. V. Brodil, Columbia, defeated L. H. Sonneborn, 15—4, 6—15, 15—6.
Kenneth Ward, Yale, defeated B. M. Shanley 3d, 5—15, 15—12, 15—9.

Crescent A.-H. Club 4, Harvard Club 1

E. R. Larigan, Crescent, defeated C. J. Mason Jr., 15—4, 15—10.
A. H. Marckwald Jr., Crescent, defeated W. K. Rice, 15—12, 15—13.
W. J. Hall, Crescent, defeated Joseph Larocque, 12—15, 15—10, 15—6.
R. C. Flack, Harvard, defeated G. T. Baxter, 15—10, 15—10.
J. A. Schwarz Jr., Crescent, defeated O. C. Stanton, 15—10, 15—11.

New York A. C. 3, Princeton Club 2

H. F. Wolf, New York, defeated Arnold Wood Jr., 15—11, 15—12.
F. A. Sieverman Jr., New York, defeated Carl H. Donner, 15—7, 15—11.
Sefton Tranter Jr., New York, defeated N. H. Aronsohn, 11—15, 15—12, 15—10.
L. B. Dailey, Princeton, defeated J. J. Lordi, 15—9, 15—4.
M. C. Markham, Princeton, defeated R. W. Georgi, 15—10, 15—4.

Canadiens Buy Gagnon Back

MONTREAL, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Montreal Canadiens last night announced the purchase of Johnny Gagnon, right winger, from the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League. Gagnon thus returns to the club he left last summer in a trade for Joe Lamb, who since has been transferred to St. Louis. Leo Dandurand, manager and part owner of the Canadiens, announced the deal before leaving for New York, where he is expected to announce the sale of the club.

Year 1935 Is One Of Opportunities For Pro Golfers

Jacobus Predicts a Great Increase in the Number of New Players

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—For the game of golf, 1935 will be a year of opportunities, which if recognized, accepted and developed, will make it the greatest year since 1929, writes George R. Jacobus, president of the Professional Golfers' Association, in this exclusive article for the Associated Press.

This year's tournament schedule is already full and promises to break all records. This leads me to predict a tremendous increase in the number of new players. In addition, many old golfers will be returning to the game—players who found it necessary, due to unsettled business conditions, to drop the game during '30 and '31.

Catalog

The Professional Golfers' Association is helping the golf professional recognize and develop the opportunities presenting themselves. It is also creating opportunities for the professional to give the golfing public the benefit of his knowledge and talents and is now planning an extensive program for broadening the scope and value of his work during 1935. An example is the club tournament catalog it is now compiling, to which P. G. A. members from coast to coast have contributed information on unusual amateur tournaments used at their respective clubs with success.

Shining brightly on the 1935 golfing calendar are the international Ryder Cup team matches, which will be played at the Ridgewood (N. J.) Country Club, Sept. 28 and 29. These matches always furnish some of the game's most thrilling exhibitions, bringing together the cream of the world's golfers, but the 1935 matches should top any of the previous ones, for several reasons.

'Rubber' Event

In the first place, the 1935 matches will be the "rubber" event of the series, Great Britain and the United States each having won two of four previous series. Secondly, the matches are being held in the fall, giving the players the entire summer to build up their games. This will enable the British to send over the strongest team ever to meet our boys. The late dates also will give the British the advantage of cool weather, to which they are accustomed. They have suffered tremendously from the heat on their two previous visits to this country.

We may expect the hardest-fought, most closely contested Ryder Cup team matches ever held, from which the American team will, in my opinion, emerge victorious.

For 1935, the Professional Golfers' Association and its members pledge their best efforts and talents to the promotion of the game of golf, to the upholding of its high standards and to serving the golf club and its members to the best of their ability.

'Three Youngsters' Considered

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 10 (AP)—W. Gibbons, of the Davis Cup Committee, says "three youngsters" in amateur tennis are being considered for the Davis Cup team that will represent the United States this year. Gibbons told the League of West Jersey Field Clubs last night that Frank A. Parker, C. Gene Mako and J. Donald Budge are tentatively included in his list. The other tentative nominees, he said, are Wilmer L. Allison Jr., the Texan now ranked No. 1 nationally, John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia and Sydney B. Wood Jr. Jake Weber, former Olympic team trainer, will handle the next Davis Cup squad, Gibbons stated.

Cornell Elects Wilson

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 10 (AP)—The Cornell Athletic Association today announced that Harrison S. Wilson '36 of Philadelphia, a halfback, had been elected captain of the 1935 varsity football team.

By-Plays — By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Still a Real Live Topic

WE DOUBT very much if those persons who were responsible for picking the recruiting and subsidizing of college athletes as the main topic of discussion at the 1934 annual meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association realized just how cantankerous a subject it would prove to be. We cannot imagine their having selected one that was more charged with real dynamite. That it is just now a real live topic cannot be questioned, and we are certainly glad that the N. C. A. A. considered it, even though we doubt their ability to settle the question to the satisfaction of all. The Cornell and Worcester Polytechnic Institute announcements regarding their football situations no doubt tended to help enliven the discussions. The fact that some of the delegates said that they did not understand just what the expressions subsidizing and recruiting meant and wanted legal definitions for them shows that there must be a wide variation in the ideas of the various college authorities regarding college athletic ethics.

Another Famous Code

During the past year or so much of Uncle Sam's business world has been working under codes, and perhaps it is only natural that the N. C. A. A. should have turned toward the forming of a code for the purpose of eliminating wrongful recruiting and subsidizing of college athletes. At any rate, Prof. Z. G. Clevenger of Indiana submitted a nine-point one which was accepted. Like the government codes, it is a fine thing theoretically, and, if followed to the letter, would eliminate all of the ills for which it was devised. We believe that it is fair to the college as well as to the prospective student endowed with athletic ability. How long it will survive and how much good it will do is distinctly up to the athletic authorities of the various universities, and it is certainly to be hoped that a big majority of them take heed and follow it, as there is no question but what college football will suffer greatly if they do not follow it, not only at the colleges which ignore it but also in the eyes of the general public, who are in time sure to lose interest in college teams which are not made up of bona fide students.

Two Frank Assertions

There were two frank assertions made during the discussion of the subject, and we regret to say that there was a bit of truth in both of them. One was by a Rocky Mountain Conference delegate, who said that recruiting and subsidizing could not be stopped any more than scouting could be stopped. The other was by a Cornell delegate, who said the subject was one that could not be discussed frankly in an open meeting. For a number of years the biggest colleges have no doubt tried to stop the two evils, and considerable progress has been made; but when it comes to the stopping of enthusiastic and wealthy alumni from getting star athletes to go to a certain college, it is another matter. The time may come when some way is devised for doing this, but we fear it is in the very dim distance. Just why the subject could not be discussed frankly in an open meeting, we can only surmise. The action of the vast majority of the delegates evidently proved that there was some truth in the assertion. Like the rehearsals of many a play, the results of the discussion and adoption of the code do not appear to promise a very great reformation among those colleges which have been building up strong football teams by the above-named methods, and yet it is quite possible that enough of the colleges will see the wisdom of abolishing subsidizing and recruiting to put the gridiron game in the place it rightfully belongs in our big educational institutions.

Mrs. Madeira Reaches The Semifinal Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10—Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira of The Merion Cricket Club, Pennsylvania state titleholder, reached the semifinal round ahead of the field here yesterday in the women's Philadelphia and district squash racquets championship, when she defeated Eleanor Pearson of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, 7—15, 15—12, 18—16, 15—9. The matches are being held at the Philadelphia Country Club, Bala.

Anne Page, also of Merion, seeded No. 1, entered the quarterfinal round through an easy straight-game victory over Eleanor Ragatz of the Philadelphia Country Club, 15—0, 15—8, 15—12.

Anne B. Townsend, the defending champion, seeded fourth, was forced to the limit, but downed Phyllis Bowes of Cynwyd in five games, 9—15, 15—8, 16—15, 15—13.

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Consolidated Asks Compromise With Offer to Cut Utility Rates And Lower Valuation Estimates

Merger of Seven Companies Suggested in Following Washington Plan on Charges—Postponement of Hearing on Rate Boost Also Asked

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—New York City utility interests again struck out today at federal plan for cheaper electric power for consumers as they affect this city and adjacent Westchester County when the Consolidated Gas Company, parent concern in this area, asked the Public Service Commission for permission to put into effect immediately the so-called Washington plan for rate reduction to ligh[t] power users.

To hasten the program, the utility suggests the merger of the seven operating companies in its system and substantial "write-offs" in its valuation estimates.

This is the first formal statement of the Consolidated's proposal to settle the rate dispute precipitated here by the refusal of Mayor LaGuardia to renew city power contracts this year because he considered the rates at least 40 per cent too high and by his announcement of plans to build a city owned power system.

Carlisle Signs Letter

The utility's program was in the form of a letter to the commission signed by Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman of the board, asking postponement of hearings on its previous request to boost rates to consumers so as to absorb local emergency taxes—a major factor in the Mayor's decision to fight high electric rates here.

A two weeks' adjournment of the proceedings was granted by the commission. It is now the thought of the utilities, according to Mr. Carlisle's letter, that "the prosperity and convenience of this metropolitan community require an increased use of their service at lower rates" and that substantial decreases can be brought about "almost immediately with the co-operation of the public authorities."

"We are sure," he said, "that there is enough fairness and statesmanship in New York State and city to work out this whole problem and put the public utilities on a basis where they will not ordinarily be a subject of agitation and controversy."

Greater Use of Current

In proposing the adaptation of the Washington plan here, Mr. Carlisle said that if adopted, its encouragement of greater use of electric service would obviate the need of the consumers' tax surcharge originally projected by the utility.

The plan, he explained, calls for an agreed rate base "from which any elements of water or write-ups have been completely taken out, a fixed return upon that rate base, with net additions of new property taken in at actual cost, and a profit-sharing between consumers and investors by which an agreed percentage of any excess in earnings in any year over the return on the agreed rate base is given immediately to the consumers as a rate reduction."

While legislation would be needed for full accomplishment of some parts of the plan, he continued, it was not necessary to wait for this.

It was indicated by Consolidated spokesmen that the new rates might go into effect on Feb. 1, only the action of the Public Service Commission being required beforehand.

While the Consolidated was moving before the Public Service Commission to block the threat of public ownership here, the New York Board of Trade at a luncheon meeting adopted a resolution asking the Mayor to hold public hearings on his municipal power plant project before undertaking any financial commitments in this connection. This body already has appealed to Washington funding authorities to withdraw their approval of a loan to New York City to carry out the LaGuardia plan.

Declaring it was "emphatically opposed to government competition with private business," the board urged the Mayor to take no action on his "yardstick" for private utility rates until the public has had an opportunity to study the proposal and express its opinion concerning it.

That New York City's drive against high electric rates has attracted nationwide attention is indicated in letters received at City Hall. Especially is the scheme favored in New Jersey, which has had its own troubles with the utilities.

Rural Rates Cut In Pennsylvania By Utility Groups

Figure of $150,000,000 Set as Cost of Needed Electrification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 9—Western Pennsylvania would require approximately $120,000,000 to electrify its rural districts, according to figures prepared by electric utilities interests here for the Federal Power Planning Board.

Announcement that Pennsylvania utilities have agreed to reduce electric power rates for rural consumers, retroactive to Jan. 1, came simultaneously. The new rate, based upon 1½ per cent per month charge on the cost of constructing an extension power line to the user from the nearest transmission line, will result in savings to consumers of between 2 and 3 per cent a year.

Potential Users

Excepting Allegheny County, which is considered to be about 95 per cent electrified, there are 103,000 potential rural customer homes in the western Pennsylvania territory of the West Penn Power Company that are without electricity, according to company figures.

Two reasons advanced by the company to explain the need for electric current, are the lack of capital to construct transmission and extension lines into the sparsely settled communities, and the absence of funds to enable the home and farm owners to equip their buildings for economic utilization of electric power.

Based on $2000 a mile for constructing transmission lines, a West Penn Power Company engineer, estimates that $68,000,000 would be needed to extend a network of lines into the present unserved territory of the district. He held that an additional $51,500,000 would have to be spent by the new users in wiring their property and purchasing sufficient electrical appliances to consume the power to which they would be entitled under the monthly minimum requirement system now in use in the State.

Minimum Charge

If this minimum charge, based upon 1½ per cent of the extension line cost, is $10 a month, the rural user is entitled to $10 worth of electric current, after which he is charged the standard rate paid by the city user. However, he must pay this mimum monthly charge even if he does not use any current during the month.

At present, less than half of the rural customers of the West Penn Power Company are using more than half of the electric current they are allotted on this basis, the company said, attributing it to the fact that country people have not followed their fellow-citizens in the cities by equiping their homes with electric refrigeration, sweepers, washers and other appliances.

Exhibit of Bibles and Mrs. Eddy's Writings

Interior of Display Room in Rockefeller Center, New York

British Building Trade Likes 40-Hour Work Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM—An experiment with a five-day (40-hour) week is now being tried in the building trade here.

The plan, launched by Mr. R. H. Davis, a prominent contractor, provides for work from Monday to Friday at former rates of pay plus a bonus of one penny an hour for each hour worked in the week. This means only a small weekly wage reduction. The men are said to be working their hardest to make the scheme a success.

Foundation of Christian Science On Bible Stressed in Exhibit

Copies of the Scriptures and Science and Health Form Main Feature of New York Display at Rockefeller Center, Closing Jan. 12

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—The Biblical origin of the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and the emphasis which students of Christian Science place upon their daily study of the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" are stressed in an exhibit in Room 18 on the mezzanine gallery of Rockefeller Center, where it will continue through Jan. 12.

The central feature of the exhibition is a wide window where lights illumine the Bible and Science and Health, open to portions of the Lesson which thousands of students all over the world are studying this week. With the two open books stand two flags, that of the United States and that of Great Britain, mounted on gilded standards.

Various Bindings Shown

On a poster board at one side of the window is printed the opening of Mrs. Eddy's famous address, "To the Christian World," as it appears on page 103 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany." Samples of the 18 sizes and bindings of the textbook are arranged between chromium finished scrolls. Copies of the shorter writings of Mrs. Eddy also are shown in the limp leather covers which have been brought to such a degree of artistic finish in the book bindery in Boston owned by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy and operated by the Publishers' Agent.

A second window, in which the tenets of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, are placed, contains books and periodicals published by The Christian Science Publishing Society. Here is the new zipper case in its morocco binding, which is a compact container for the Bible, the textbook and the Quarterly.

Table for Translations

On the wall of the room are copies of the Daily Prayer and the Rule for Motives and Acts from the Church Manual.

A long table has been used for the translations of Mrs. Eddy's writings into eight languages, a flag of each country standing beside the volumes. On other tables appear helps for the student in the way of concordances to the Bible and to Mrs. Eddy's writings, the five volumes of Science and Health in Braille, and ancient and modern editions of the Bible.

The exhibition is under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, which has invited the co-operation of neighboring churches.

B. Altman & Co. has loaned furniture in the Georgian period, rugs and Flemish tapestries, and there are a window garden and other plants from Ralph Hancock, landscape architect at Rockefeller Center.

Grades of Crime Reckoned With In Court for Youths

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 9—Continuing his program to establish justice here "on the broadest scale," Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia officiated this week at the formal opening of an Adolescents' Court in Brooklyn—a further phase of the reforms being sponsored by his administration for the handling of youthful delinquents.

This court, long envisioned by private welfare agencies here, one form of which already operates in Chicago and Philadelphia, is designed to "fill the gap between children's and magistrates' courts," devoting its calendar to the cases of youths from 16 to 19. Frankly an experiment, it will, if successful open the door for legislation to establish it as a permanent tribunal. It has been set up in the quarters originally allotted to the First District Magistrates' Court in the Brooklyn Central Court Building.

Change of Approach

Mayor LaGuardia sees the court as the first step toward "an entirely new approach to the criminal problem," since in its handling of cases it will take cognizance of the two classes of crime—the accidental that is brought about through misfortune or circumstance, and the organized and deliberate.

"They require different treatment, especially in large cities," he said. "This court will fill the gap between Children's and Magistrates' Courts. The judges will have more time and more latitude.

Problem of Adolescent

"We owe something to the young people of today. This generation has been pretty hard hit. We give them diplomas from a college, but not a job. When they leave college, they are told the world is theirs—and then they have to go on relief work at $21 a week.

"The Adolescent Court will not be a coddling cradle, but a scientific aid and intelligent approach to the solution of the criminal problem."

Chief Magistrate MacDonald, a prime mover in the setting up of the new tribunal, also explained that the court would in no sense be a place "where adolescents will get a pat on the back and be sent on their way again."

"Its purpose is to do everything possible to save the youthful offender," he said. "It is an experiment, and its success depends on the co-operation of the private welfare agencies."

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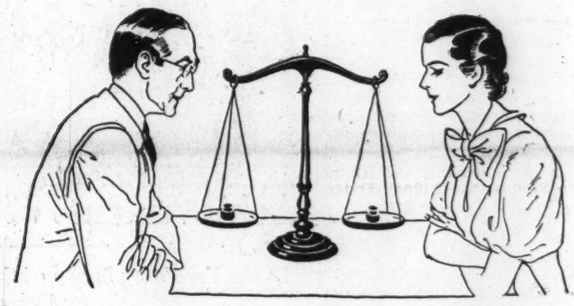

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

In Days of Storm

A Tale of the Puritans of Scrooby, Dated 1608

By May Wynne

Chapter Two

IN THE excitement of telling their father the tale of their meeting with Diccon, and the rescue of the latter from the river, Morice and Althea forgot all about the chance question concerning a meeting. But they had reason to remember it next day when Dame Hesketh, the nurse and housekeeper at the Grange, spoke of the welcome prepared for the godly minister who would be speaking on the Sabbath at the Secret Meeting.

"Not only will William Robinson be present," the dame declared, "but the Dutchman, Jan Van Eyns, who will have a plan to suggest to the brethren. Friends will come from far to Scrooby Manor tomorrow evening to hear what, for long, many have thought necessary, amongst them our own William Bradford."

"You speak mysteries," laughed Morice, "but we do not care, since our father promises we, too, shall be at the meeting. I hope there will be a tale of adventure. I only wish there were an errand for me—an errand in which lurks danger, escape from persecution, and from desperate perils! Nothing happens at Scrooby."

He was thinking longingly of the adventure Diccon had hinted at, of the daring sport he and fellow pages had been up to at court.

Like many lads of his age he dreamed of playing the hero. Althea was less sure, but she would not allow Morice to know of inward quakings, for, if those gallant adventures were to end in prison and partings, she would have none of them!

Horace Churton, their father, a tall, sun-tanned man, was talking to Brewster, the postmaster, when Morice and Althea came to bid him good-night, and from the doorway they overheard his words.

Perils Ahead

"Something must be done," he was saying; "persecution grows bitter. True, at present it goes no farther than gaol; yet at Nottingham and Bedford many of our people lie in bad case.

Brewster sighed. "Robinson brings a friend to speak to us," said he, "a Dutchman, Jan Van Eyns by name, who paints a happy picture of life in Holland. He is a native of Leyden, which he describes as a town filled with many converts, a town where we may worship God according to our conscience. If we remain here, what have we to look forward to? Imprisonment in gaols and persecution."

Churton nodded.

"I for one am ready to go," he said, then caught sight of Morice and Althea. "What, you have joined our Council, then?" he said, smiling. "But be warned, children, not a word of what you have heard! We Puritans are on the brink of high adventure in which you may be called to join."

He turned to Althea and pulled her curls. "Wilt journey to Holland in a fish-barrel, chick?" he asked. "Ah, I see your brother's eyes kindling! Methinks we shall be giving you both your fill of excitement ere long."

Morice and Althea felt they were already tasting the sweets of adventure, and were impatient for the morrow to come.

Alack, for the dull tasks to be learned! The work to be faithfully completed! Even play lacked flavor, since the hours seemed so long till evening.

It was still light when they set out for the Manor, a low roofed, rambling building close to the church and river. There was little talking, since friends had joined their father; and, when the elders conversed, children were expected to be silent.

The moon was rising, and the river gleamed white as it glided by, fringed with twisted alders that leaned low over the water.

Presently Althea's hand was slipped into her brother's.

"Listen, Morice," she whispered, "I am very sure I heard footsteps behind. Yet, when I looked round, there was no one there."

Morice knew what she was thinking of, but shook his head.

"I do not believe Diccon Rowley would play the spy," he said, and from a tree near by an owl hooted—once—twice—

To Althea the weird cry sounded like mockery.

There were many coming secretly toward the old manor that night. Dim shadows loomed large as they drew nearer, and the door opened and closed noiselessly to admit the company to the hall.

Lights were shining from great candlesticks, throwing heavy shadows over the ceiling, roof and walls. But there was no gloom about William Robinson, hero and pioneer in a great cause.

Beside him stood the Dutchman, slim, eager, pale—a young man still, and an enthusiast.

Invitation to Flee

Morice and Althea, standing demurely at the back of the hall, listened breathlessly to every word spoken. Tales of persecution daily growing grimmer; tales of divine protection and steadfast courage. A tale, too, of life in distant Holland; a word picture of peaceful Leyden where these pilgrims might find rest and freedom from strife if only they would go.

Already Morice was heart and soul for adventure, but Althea thought of friends to be left behind, and the loss of home. Thus divided in opinion, brother and sister talked less on their way home than was their wont, and when they spoke Althea whispered of her fears that somewhere in the hall, or near it, had lurked a spy.

"But surely not Diccon," she added.

Having bidden good night to their father, the children would have mounted the stairs on their way to bed, had not Althea, looking up, seen a face peering in through the round window near the front door.

With a cry she clutched her brother's arm. "See!" she whispered, "it is Diccon!"

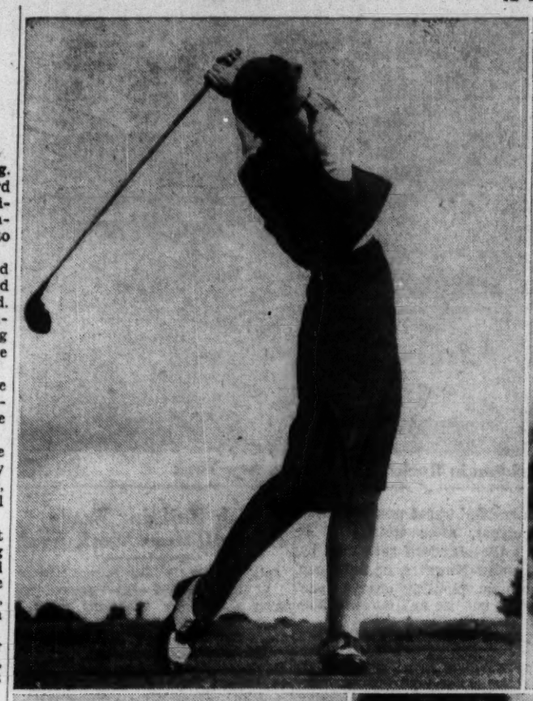
The haunting fears which had pursued them, took shape on the instant, and without second thought they crossed the hall and ran out into the moonlight where, leaning against a wall, his face buried in his arms, stood Diccon Rowley.

At sound of their footsteps he looked up. His face was drawn with anxiety.

"Listen," he breathed, "without meaning to I have betrayed you. I made my way to the hall tonight and there was another who followed me. I—I did not know it. I vow I did not, though I had spoken rashly. It was my uncle, Colonel Rowley, who has come from Nottingham to search out and hale to prison all those who preach the doctrine of the Puritans.

"He heard your Dutchman and—afterwards he was speaking to the man with him. Even now they go to arrest that good man, and it is my fault—my fault, I who wished to be your friend."

[To Be Continued Next Thursday]



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Upper Row, Left to Right—Miss Pam Barton, 17-Year-Old Girl Who Won the French Women's Open Golf Championship in December; Miss Jean Batten, New Zealand Airwoman Who Set a New Record Last Month in a Flight From England to Australia; Miss Florence Blenkiron, Who Set Off a Few Weeks Ago on a 27,000-Mile Motorcycle Tour. Lower Row—James Melrose, 20-Year-Old Airman Who Set a New Record When He Flew From Australia to England in December, and Miss Peggy Scriven, a Tennis Star Who Retained Her Women's Singles Title in the French Tennis Championships Last Year.

Achievements of Youth in 1934

In the Far-Flung Lands of the British Commonwealth

By Peggy Scott

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

TRY to remember all the young people who have done great things in the world of adventure, sport, or employment in 1934, and you will soon have a long list.

There was the boy who arrived literally "out of the blue" at 7 o'clock one morning at Croydon, and when asked by the customs officer where he had come from replied briefly: "Australia." Jim Melrose had made a record flight of eight days 22 hours, although he had only learned to fly 18 months before.

He left Australia on his twenty-first birthday, his mother having given him an airplane to compete in the Australian air race on Oct. 20. You know the result. He was the first competitor flying alone to reach Australia, gliding the last few miles because his petrol had given out, and he gained the third prize in the handicap section.

New Zealand Girl Makes Record

Part of his success, no doubt, was due to the fact that when he arrived in London after his flight from Australia, he refused to be fêted. He made the excuse that he had brought no evening suit with him; he had needed the space for petrol! Instead, he spent most of his time overhauling his airplane and studying navigation.

There was the New Zealand girl who flew from Lympne, Kent, to Australia, and set up a new woman's record for the flight. Jean Batten had a machine that was nearly five years old, but when no mechanic was available at Kupang, she spent the whole afternoon, after a long flight, overhauling her engine. Then she got up before dawn "to have a last look over everything." She made as sure as she could of success.

Dorothy Spicer won the Ground Engineer's "B" license for aircraft construction this year, being first woman to hold this certificate. She has any amount of courage and grit, and is, moreover, a very sensible girl and full of "drive." With Miss Pauline Gower, she started "Air-trips, Ltd.," at Hunstanton last summer, and has been most successful. Since then, Miss Spicer has been busy overhauling air machines, and gaining more experience in aviation workshops.

She told me the reason she wanted the "B" license was because each year an airplane has to have a certificate of airworthiness and that the work can only be performed by a "B" engineer, and that this is a costly business when carried out by another firm.

Miss Florence Blenkiron, who has been working as a secretary, surprised everyone by attaining a speed of 102.6 miles an hour on a motorcycle at Brooklands. She was the first woman to obtain permission to compete in a race there, and the first woman to receive the Gold Star of the British Motorcycle Racing Club.

The fact that her brother had a motorcycle when she was still at school, and said she was too young to ride it, made her determined to have one of her own. By the time she was 19 she had saved up enough and bought her motorcycle, but after a short time found she could not afford to keep it going. Now she has the joy of possessing one again, and on Dec. 10 set off to ride to Cape Town with a girl friend in the side-car, and their luggage in a trailer.

Both girls have been trained as engineers and so can do their own repairs, and Miss Blenkiron thinks that, with the speed of her motorcycle, she will have the advantage over any herd of elephant they may meet. They hope to have covered 27,000 miles by the time they reach London again, and to have completed a journey never before accomplished on a motorcycle.

Girl Engineer Named Inspector

Several girl members of the Women's Engineering Society have achieved successes this year. Colonel Crompton, one of the pioneers of the electrical industry, was entering the lift at his house one day, when Miss Bettine Davies, whom he had trained as an electrical engineer, followed him. "I'm coming to inspect you!" she said in fun. She had been appointed factory inspector for his district.

In literature, young people made a place for themselves in 1934. Sarah Bowes-Lyon, who is now 14 years old, has written another book, called "Harum-Scarum." Her first book "Horsemanship," written when she was 12, was a "best-seller." In her new book she gives the life story of a horse, fully illustrated by herself. She has made up her mind to be a writer, and although, of course, she is still at school, she is taking the best possible training—she is writing!

Perhaps Sarah's book "Horsemanship" has had something to do with the great increase in the number of young riders. Mrs. Geold, Secretary of the Women's Automobile and Sports Association, considers that young people have achieved more in horsemanship than in any other direction during the year.

Miss Flavia Misa, who is 12 years old, won the cup at the Bath show this year, and Master J. H. Poston, who is 13, was the winner at the Rutland show.

Girls have been outstandingly successful in all forms of athletics during the past year. Sheila Browning, a school girl of 16, won the long distance (5 miles) women's championship; Dorothy Odan, who is 14, has been consistently clearing 4ft. 10ins. in the high jump, and has even cleared 5 feet. This record is good enough to win her a championship in most European countries. Betty Lock, who is 13, has again won the All England Schools 100-yards championship, her running time for this year being 11 2-5 sec., a remarkable performance for a girl of her age.

Golf and Tennis

Both boys and girls have done well in golf. Pam Barton, who is 17 years old, won the French Open Championship (Ladies), and was runner-up in the British Open Championship; Nancy Jupp, who is 13, won the Girls' Championship. Jack McLean, who is 23 years old, is probably the best amateur British golfer. He won the Melbourne Centenary Amateur Championship by a series of five victories when the British team toured Australia in 1934.

Young people have done great things in tennis during 1934. Peggie Scriven, who is one of England's "hopes," retained her Women's Singles title in the French tennis Championships. She is the Yorkshire girl who started her career by going to Paris "on her own" and winning the championship.

"I never 'learnt' tennis," she said. "The bit I know came to me naturally, and I had no lessons at all until after I won the Junior Championships in 1929. I don't think I would advise any young friends of mine to try to play tennis too seriously, or with too much ambition; the work and strain of being a star is terrific."

It must have been a wonderful moment for Miss Dorothy Round and Mr. Fred Perry when the King and Queen stood up to receive them, in the Central Court, Wimbledon, after they had won back the championship for England after a period of 25 years! Dorothy Round learned her tennis at home, and began playing as soon as she was old enough to hold a racket.

Boys and girls also stood high on the achievement lists in the world of wireless; of climbing exploits in the Himalayas, and of expeditions to the Arctic in 1934.

The Mail Bag

El Monte, California

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to you, but I have always enjoyed reading the Mail Bag.

El Monte is a small town near Los Angeles. One of the interesting things about it is the Gays Lion Farm, where there are over 200 African lions.

I am interested in sewing, piano, hiking, embroidery work, scrapbook making and all girls' sports, and I should like to hear from girls everywhere. I am 15 years of age, and promise to answer all letters received.

With loving thoughts and best wishes to all Mail Baggers everywhere, Josephine K.

Palmerston North, New Zealand

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have often read and enjoyed letters in it. I am 14 and live in the center of the dairy industry.

I have a Spaniel pup and am very fond of him as he is always willing to play with me after school; am very interested in wireless and all mechanics.

I should like to hear from anyone in any part of the world.

Good-by from kiwi land, Arnold A.

Oakville, Ontario

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag and I hope it will bring results for I have always longed for a correspondent. I have already answered one letter in the Mail Bag but I haven't received an answer yet.

To me the Mail Bag is the most interesting thing in the Monitor and I think it is wonderful to have such an opportunity of making friends all over the world.

I am 14 years old and in the second form at high school. I take piano lessons and am fond of sports, and should love to hear from any girl about my own age from anywhere in the world. Eleanor M.

Moberly, Missouri

Dear Editor:

I enjoy reading the Mail Bag, because it is educational. The Editorial and Home Forum pages help me a great deal in my school work, especially in the last year or so. The Young Folks' page has brought me much pleasure.

I am 17 years of age and love anything pertaining to music, aviation, and any outdoor sport, and would like to have pen friends. Moberly is a small city in the North Central part of Missouri, on the Wabash & Missouri Kansas & Texas Railroad and is a division point for the Wabash. It has several industries and although it is not a city of beautiful scenery, it has several beautiful places.

If anyone desires to know more about Moberly or the State of Missouri, I shall be glad to answer any of your letters. Hoping to gain many correspondents through our Mail Bag, Charles R.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Betty Jane M. (11), Los Angeles, California. Particularly from foreign countries. Interested in sports, stamp collecting.

Janet B. (11), Niagara Falls, South Ontario, Canada. Interested in outdoor sports, reading.

Natalie W. (12), Santa Monica, California. From foreign countries. A Girl Scout, interested in stamp collecting.

Helen K. C. (15), Los Angeles, California. From Holland, Russia, Japan or Switzerland.

Margaret D. (15), Robbinsville, New Jersey. Lives on farm and has own chickens.

Virginia H. (16), Union, Iowa. From New England, particularly those who live near the home of Louisa May Alcott. Interested in journalism, literature.

Lucille U. (17), Onalaska, Wisconsin. Particularly from Canada. Interested in dramatics.

From Boys

Reese L. (13), North Olmsted, Ohio. Particularly Yugoslavia, Mexico, South America or Europe, written in French or English. Interested in stamp collecting.

James H. L. (17), Plymouth, Illinois. From foreign country and written in English. Interested in stamp collecting, sports.

Phillip M. (12), Long Island, New York. Interested in astronomy.

Over Twenty

Evelyn D. A., Homebush, Australia. Interested in reading, writing and animals.

Paul T. A., Cass City, Michigan. Interested in exchanging stamps outside the United States, preferably Russia or China.

Dolores L., Chicago, Illinois. Would like to correspond with anyone interested in the World's Fair. Exchanges postal cards.

Justus W., Guatemala, Central America. From the United States or England. Interested in sports, languages, literature and natural science.

Leone E. M., Oak Park, Illinois. An amateur stamp collector, enjoys reading. Interested in writing about things foreign and domestic.

Bert G., Chicago, Illinois. Would like correspondent in Mexico. Interested in exchanging stamps.

E. G. Strumpf, P. O. Box 899, Yakima, Wash., has a stamp exchange headquarters for stamp collectors, run on a no-profit basis. If you are interested, write direct to Mr. Strumpf.

Will Alicia K. Smith please send in her address? There is a letter waiting for her.

Do You Like Goldfish?

Mary thinks that all that is necessary for raising goldfish properly is a large bowl, some water, and a little food. Or, at least, that is all Mary thought necessary until she found a book on the library shelves which told her facts about keeping goldfish. Now, she knows better, much better! For Mary learned that goldfish have no eyelids at all, and because of this fact, they are often subjected to a great deal of discomfort. To place an aquarium bowl directly in the sun or near a strong electric light is to cause them considerable unhappiness, unless they are provided with shadows.

Fish are quick to take advantage of shadows whether in the wild or captive state. Anything that will cast a shadow serves to give the fish a means of finding relief from too strong light—water plants, bits of floating wood, and the small castles sold in fish stores and curiosity shops. Rocks, loosely piled together, with open spaces under and between are good, also. These make shadows for which the fish seem grateful, as will be evident to anyone who will carefully observe their actions when a strong light is thrown into the aquarium bowl. Objects outside the bowl may often be arranged so as to throw shadows across it.

It would be well to read about the care of goldfish in some of the books at the library. The book Mary liked so well was Margery Bianco's interesting book, "All About Pets." In this fine book, there is an interesting chapter about each of the favorite household pets, and the chapter on goldfish is especially interesting and valuable.

The author believes that one gets the best results and most happiness from pets in treating them in a personal way rather than as animals. She writes from a lifelong experience with pets of all kinds. ("All About Pets," by Margery Bianco. Macmillan Company, N. Y. $2.)

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

4. It is our custom for boys to write to boys and girls to girls.

After Forty-Two Years

When John Higgins took a seat on Brighton Pier, Eng., some time ago to listen to the band, he little guessed what a surprise was in store for him.

Unable to see, owing to wounds received in the war, Mr. Higgins was giving his undivided attention to the music. The band began to play a sea shanty, and the conductor, Lieut. W. J. Dunn, musical director of the Royal Horse Guards, of Knightsbridge, and one of the best-known army musical directors in the country, joined in the vocal chorus.

Suddenly Mr. Higgins sat forward in his seat. Forty-two years is a long time in which to remember a voice, but he was not mistaken. As a band boy in the Duke of Wellington's Regiment he had often heard Dunn, another band boy, sing. Then Dunn was sent abroad to Bermuda and at Dover they said good-by to one another. From that day John Higgins had neither seen or heard of his friend.

At the end of the program the one-time band boys met again, and so delighted was Lieutenant Dunn to renew the friendship, that he immediately arranged for a special concert to be given for men of St. Dunstan's, who like John Higgins had lost their sight in active service.

'Trigger John's Son'

Trigger John's Son: Tom Robinson. The Viking Press. $2.

Here is a book that boys will want to read and lend to their friends, then give a special place in their bookshelves. It is a boy's book, but it is a man's book, too.

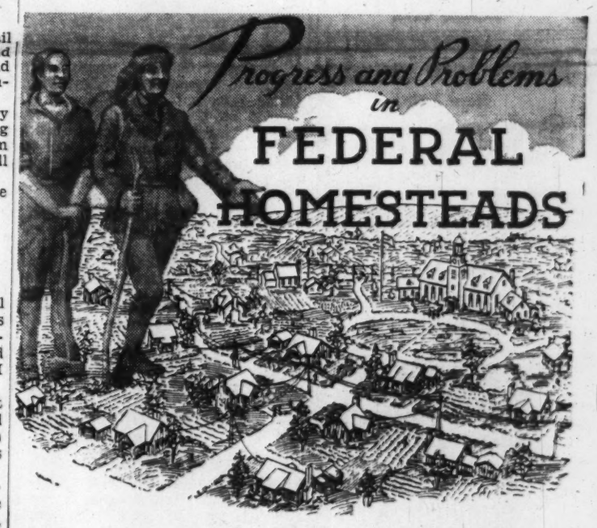
Trigger, red-headed, freckle-faced orphan who knew no more about his parents than that his father's name was Trigger John and he was his son, was born in the woods near Calais, Maine, and grew up as a town charge until he got to his 'teens. Then someone heard of two people named Smith in Beechwood, Pennsylvania, who wanted to adopt a boy. Trigger was sent off to them with the understanding that he would not be adopted until they had seen him and approved of him.

This didn't suit Trigger at all and he decided to do some investigating himself. So he slipped off the train he was traveling on and slipped into Beechwood on a freight. Here he met the boys of the Goosetown gang who soon made him one of their number. They found a place for him to stay with the old Englishman while Trigger found out about Beechwood. He looked around the town and what he saw of the Smiths and heard of them made him fairly sure he'd like to be their boy. After Trigger is adopted and becomes part of the life of Beechwood we find ourselves liking him more and more.

This book has brought real people to life. The boys who chuckle over Trigger will want another book about him from Mr. Robinson.

© The Viking Press

From "Trigger John's Son," by Tom Robinson.



Instead of the rude log hut which the homesteader of yesterday struggled to build, on today's frontier are arising communities of modern, government-built cottages. Penderlea, Arthurdale, Greensburg, Crossville, and other Federal subsistence homestead projects are the new outposts in civilization's forward march. Here, America's new pioneers—factory workers, miners, farmers, city toilers out of work—seek opportunity to work out their own independence.

An authentic, first-hand picture of this experiment in human transplantation will be given in The Christian Science Monitor in a series of articles by John Pratt Whitman, entitled

AMERICA'S NEW FRONTIER
10 Articles—Jan. 14-24

IT DARES TO BE DIFFERENT

The Christian Science Monitor . . . has avoided sensationalism, and looked on the passing scene with calm eyes and the perspective which goes with the international viewpoint.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Mr. Whitman is also author of the recent Monitor series, "New Deals Past and Present." An authority on social work, he recently served as chairman of a committee appointed by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, to study Federal Homestead projects and suggest forms of administration for them. Photographs and drawings by the author will illustrate the articles.

This timely series may be ordered at the special rate of 40c by means of the coupon below.

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HA-12

The Father of the English Book

IT IS curious, and in many ways inspiring, to realize how many of the pioneer printers of the fifteenth century were scholars rather than craftsmen, cultured men who had been keen enough to appreciate the unique importance of the printing press—men who had been willing to learn a technique by which the intellectual hunger of their generation could be fed.

Like Aldus in Venice, Caxton, the first English printer, was a gentleman and a scholar before he was a printer. As a merchant in Flanders, he had held the highest diplomatic post in the English colony before he turned to the charitable work of giving people books to read. It was in Flanders in 1474 that, spurred by the demands of his friends for copies, he had conceived the idea of printing his translation of *Le Recueil des Histoires de Troye*. From this simple experiment he was led on to become the father of English printing, and, indeed, the godfather of its literature.

* * *

TO UNDERSTAND WHY a successful merchant like Caxton would turn printer and what precisely he did for English culture, we must look to the English scene. It was the year 1476 when he returned to England and opened his shop in the Almonry, near Westminster Abbey. Nearly a century had passed since *The Canterbury Tales*, and in less than a century Shakespeare was to be born. In less than two hundred years, England was to grow from the rustic island of Edward III to the triumphant nation of Elizabeth; in so short a time it must be stocked with the rich cultural heritage of Europe, and in this short time the medieval speech of Chaucer's tales must be wrought into the diverse, malleable tongue of Beatrice and Hamlet.

We uncover the cultural situation in the eagerness of Caxton's friends for his book about Troy. There was, literally, almost nothing to read in English. There was Chaucer, of course, there were Occleve and Lydgate and Gower; but you had to go to French for your romances and to Latin for your philosophers. It was a good time since the Italians had begun to recognize the possibilities of their native tongue; Petrarch and Boccaccio, as well as Dante, had proven it. In France poets had been busy for generations, giving not only form but dignity to the language which would before long be French. But the emergence of the vulgar national tongues was far from obvious to the men of Caxton's day. Erasmus was still to live a long life, traveling over all the countries of Europe, without feeling any need of these local substitutes for learned Latin.

Caxton's gifts were perfectly designed to meet this state of affairs. He was an educated man, and he had lived so long in Flanders that he had the bilinguality essential to a translator. He had, luckily, a special flair for pithy and telling English, sobered by a real concern for the future of the English tongue. When he set himself to printing, therefore, printing the classics and his own translations of them, he was supplying England not merely with books, but with a tongue; and, like Aldus in Venice, determining the future of English culture. As the last finishing touch to his essential role, he had the business sagacity of a successful merchant, which made him a successful printer as well.

* * *

IT WAS NOT an easy task, this translating into a language which had hardly been written down. It was like building a dam over a swiftly flowing river, trying to catch and hold the best of English speech as it changed. It changed, Caxton says in one preface, so quickly that the English then used was already quite different from what he had spoken as a child. People accused him of using too many French words; but, as he protested, when he looked at Old English, he found it "more lyke to Dutch than Englysshe." And what was the virtue, he argued, in using "olde and homely termes" if they were no longer common speech?

And, then, every local dialect was going off at its own whim, full tilt. He puts in, to illustrate this, a story about a sailor to whom, when "he axed after eggys," "the goodewyf answerde that she coude speke no Frenche. And the merchaunt was angry, for he also coud speke no Frenche. . . ." The situation was saved by his friend's suggestion that "he wolde have *eyren*." But Chaucer throws up his hands in despair and asks fairly: "Loo, what sholde a man in thyse dayes now wryte, egges or eyren?"

Caxton stood firm for "egges," and eggs it is to this day. Fourteen years he worked, and in that time he published nearly eighty books, several of which went through two editions, and a few through three. Twenty-one of these he himself translated from French, from Dutch, and from Latin. Many of them, it must be confessed, were romances—Caxton was a business man. There were Malory's stories of King Arthur, there was the famous *History of Reynard the Fox:* even the *Eneydos* was a translation, not from Vergil, but from a French romance based on the *Aeneid* and on Boccaccio. Still there was Boethius's *Consolation of Philosophy* (Chaucer's translation) among them, there was *Tully of Old Age and Friendship*, and there was Caxton's own lovely rendering of *The Golden Legend*.

* * *

NO, CAXTON WAS NOT the scholar that Aldus was; he was satisfied with the medley of *The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers* instead of a five-volume Aristotle, and he seems to have preferred Æsop to Plato. Neither was he, in the artistic sense, a great printer. His type was simply the rude black letter imitating manuscript, and he was so far oblivious of the purpose of illustrations as to use what woodcuts he had over and over, regardless of whether they had the least relation to the text. As for his prose, there still remains in it a primitive roughness and incompleteness, certain jerks and rattles which show that the machine is not yet perfect, not yet ready to carry such men as Shakespeare through every emergency.

And yet, with all of this, were any of his contemporaries as simply and shrewdly right as Caxton? He stands out astonishingly from the confusion of the fifteenth century, when men were torn between the other-worldliness of the Middle Ages and the new humanism of the Renaissance. Undazzled, he worried neither about heaven nor about Greece. While the churchmen continued to debate in Latin, and while Aldus was making his household speak Greek, in the fantastic hope that this tongue would reform the world, Caxton was devoting himself simply—though with real passion—to the molding of the humble English tongue. "As nigh as to me is possible," he writes, "I have made it so playn that everyman resonable may understande it, yf he advysedly and ententyfly rede. . . ."

ELIZABETH WILDER.

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Snowy Day

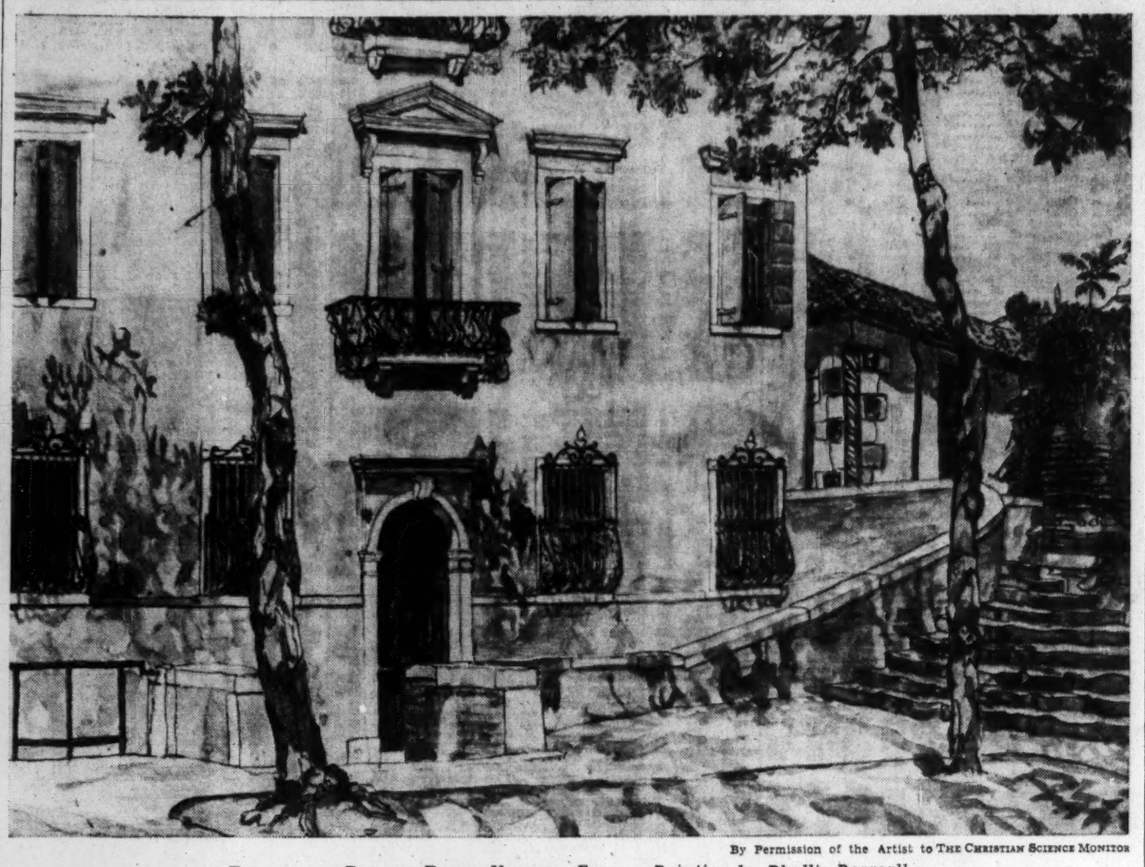
THE wagon tracks went up
the hill, and down,
carving the deep and snowy
road to town.

The falling whiteness blurred
the trail. And then
the snow was slowly grooved
and left again;

but on the returning way,
small hobnailed boots
printed their trace in silver
over roots,

left, with hoof and wheel,
the crystal mark
that the heavy load had gotten
home by dark.

FRANCES FROST.



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BEHIND THE PALAZZO DARIO, VENICE: *From a Painting by Phyllis Pearsall*

IN VENICE, except in private gardens, it is comparatively rare to see any trees. There is a double row of them in the street leading from the Academia to the Zattere, but generally the only leaves are those carved in stone on the fronts of the houses. So that it is a joy, after living in Venice for some time, to find a little *campo* dappled with the shadow of four acacias which scent the air in early May.

It is a diminutive square and, being also secluded, looks at first like an extension of the private garden beyond the old creeper-grown wall. At right angles to this, a brilliant yellow house with green shutters casts its reflections into a narrow canal, whose surface is occasionally broken by the passage of a barge.

The two remaining sides of the square are completed by smaller houses, let off in apartments; and, through the branches, one often glimpses the white flash of linen hung out from the balconies to dry.

* * *

THE SQUARE ITSELF, though remote from the main current of traffic, was not without its steady trickle of people entering and leaving. The more leisured would stop for a moment to enjoy the shade of the trees; and perhaps they would go to the fountain to drink, or scoop up water and splash it over their faces, before continuing their way in the heat. But those who remained longest in the *campo* were the sellers of fish who, using the water professionally, would spend some time cooling and washing the silver contents of the wide, shallow baskets which they had carried into the square on a curved pole over their shoulders. They did not, however, cry their wares, knowing, as I was to find out later, that one old man alone enjoyed the custom of this *campo*. He would arrive last, usually after the others had gone, and would pause on the steps of the bridge to signal his coming, before proceeding to the shade under the trees. As if they had only been waiting for their cue, the people in the houses now threw open their shutters and leaned out of the windows. The silence of the *campo* gave place to a bargaining, very much *viva voce*, between the ground and the upper stories. Everybody wanted to be served first and with the best fish, but the old man dealt with his customers systematically, one by one. And, as each bargaining was concluded, he placed the glistening fish in the small basket lowered for the purpose on a cord by the purchaser. It would then be drawn up again, and the fish now took to the air—to save the legs of the householders the double trip up and down the long stone stairs of the Venetian houses.

Cecil Sharp's First Morris Dance

SHARP and his family spent that Christmas (1899) with his wife's mother, who was then living at Sandfield Cottage, Headington, about a mile east of Oxford. On Boxing Day, as he was looking out of the window, upon the snow-covered drive, a strange procession appeared: eight men dressed in white, decorated with ribbons, with pads of small latten-bells strapped to their shins, carrying coloured sticks and white handkerchiefs; accompanying them was a concertina-player and a man dressed as a "Fool." Six of the men formed up in front of the house in two lines of three; the concertina-player struck up an invigorating tune, the like of which Sharp had never heard before; the men jumped high into the air, then danced with springs and capers, waving and swinging the handkerchiefs which they held, one in each hand, while the bells marked the rhythm of the step. The dance was the now well-known morris dance, "Laudnum Bunches," a title which decidedly belies its character. Then, dropping their handkerchiefs and each taking a stick, they went through the ritual of Bean Setting. This was followed by "Constant Billy" ("Cease Your Funning" of the Beggar's Opera), "Blue-eyed Stranger," and "Rigs o' Marlow." Sharp watched and listened spellbound. He felt that a new world of beauty had been revealed to him. . . . He plied the men eagerly with questions. They apologized for being out at Christmas; they knew that Whitsun was the proper time, but work was slack and they thought there would be no harm in earning an honest penny. The concertina-player was Mr. William Kimber, junior, a young man of twenty-seven, whose fame as a dancer has now spread all over England. Sharp noted the five tunes from him next day, and later on many more.

In telling the story of the folk-music revival Sharp always spoke of this Headington incident as the turning-point of his life. The seed was there sown, but it was to take time to germinate. In point of fact he made no immediate use of his discovery; beyond harmonizing and orchestrating the tunes he did not see what to do with them. . . .

It was the "Seeds of Love" that was Sharp's introduction to the live folk-song. He was sitting in the garden talking to Mattie Kay, and John England was singing quietly to himself as he mowed the lawn. Sharp whipped out his note-book, took down the tune, and afterward persuaded John to give him the words. He went off and harmonized the song, and that same evening it was sung at a choir supper by Mattie Kay, Sharp accompanying. The audience was delighted; as one said, it was the first time that the song had been put into evening-dress. John was proud, but doubtful about the "evening-dress"; there had been no piano to *his* song.—Reprinted from "Cecil Sharp," by A. H. FOX STRANGWAYS, by permission of the author and the Oxford University Press

Tillit til det gode

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

VERDEN har sannsynligvis aldri hatt sterkere behov for tillit enn nu i våre dager. Efter som gamle faste holdepunkter synes å gi efter og tilvante uttrykksformer og midler trues, vil tillitsfullhetens ånd lett svekkes og frykt og mistillit få overtaket. Menneskene kan på denne måte komme til å miste sin tro. I en forandringens og prøvelsens tid som vår er tillit mere enn nogensinne en vesentlig betingelse for forenet streben og fremgang. I alle menneskelige foretagender er tillit en hovedbetingelse. Uten den vilde industrien, forretningslivet og det sosiale samkvem utarte på nesten alle områder. Mangel på tillit til det gode fører til moralsk forfall.

Det som kalles selvtillit, er det motsatte av åndelig tillit og er undergitt tilfeldige begivenheter og forandringer, idet den mangler fundamentale egenskaper som trygghet og sann erkjennelse. Roten til dette onde ligger i at vi setter vår lit til materielle metoder og ting. I og med dette blir vår tillit svak og vaklende når den burde være sterk og virksom. De menneskelige støtter svikter, menneskene mister sitt faste grep, og deres hjerter fylles av uro og engstelse. Det er nettop da de skulde adlyde Jesu formaning: "Rett eder op . . . ! for eders forlosning stunder til." Selve disse omstendigheter driver dem til å søke den eneste sikre, uforanderlige kilde til det gode, Gud, fra hvem all visdom, kunnskap og makt utgår, og som til enhver tid bevarer Sin egen umålelige skapelse i fullkommenhet og harmoni. Hvilket uforgjengelig grunnlag for tillit og hvilken sikkerhet for at det gode styrer og råder! Det befrier den menneskelige tenkning for nagende bekymring og fryktens, selviskhetens og tvilens begrensninger. Oplyst tro får innpass, og med den kommer klarere syn, tiltagende dyktighet og intelligens.

Tillit til det gode er en blivende forventningsfullhet som alltid er rolig og aldri vakler, fordi den er basert på den individuelle demonstrasjons uomtvistelige vidnesbyrd og gir sig uttrykk i en kjærlig og udelt tillit til Gud og Hans evige løfter. Fra dette grunnlag utspringer erkjennelsen av åndelige virkeligheter som en følge av deres omdannende karakter, og de ses å være uinnskrenket i myndighet og uvurderlig i verdi. Derfor blir den som setter sin lit til Gud, hverken forferdet eller overveldet, når stormskyer trekker op i hans mentale horisont; for han vet med sikkerhet at det godes styre er over alt og er allmektig. Om enn frykten for å lide nød søker å få makt over ham, forstår han at alt han trenger, er usvikelig tillit til Gud hvis ubegrensede gaver er frie for alle og tilgjengelige til enhver tid. Han er i stand til over selvets skrik og rop å høre Sannhetens "stille susen", som fører ham inn i fred og harmoni. Midt under menneskelige omveltninger forblir han uforstyrrelig rolig på et sikkert grunnlag, forvisset om Guds beskyttende makt og kjærlige omsorg. Således beviser han at der er en uvurderlig trygghet, en aldri sviktende godgjørenhet, i det guddommelige Prinsipp.

Gjennem hele Bibelen finner vi beretninger om hvorledes profeter og apostler kom uskadt ut av store trengsler på grunn av sin urokkelige tillit til Gud, som opløftet, styrket og beskyttet dem. David som i alle sine farefulle situasjoner, vanskeligheter og prøvelser hadde bevist at Gud er en alltid nærværende hjelp, formante sitt folk i disse ord: "Sett eders lit til ham til enhver tid, I folk! Utøs eders hjerte for hans åsyn! Gud er vår tilflukt." I Salomos ordsprog leser vi også: "Sett din lit til Herren av hele ditt hjerte, og stol ikke på din forstand! Tenk på ham på alle dine veier! Så skal han gjøre dine veier rette."

Kristen Videnskap lærer at Gud er det levende, kjærlige guddommelige Prinsipp, det godes drivende makt som er til stede over alt og alltid er i virksomhet. Ingen kan befinne sig utenfor Hans godgjørende makt. Den som er tillitsfull eller trofast, holder fast ved denne godhetens makt, som hans sanne selv er mottagelig for, og som vekker ham op til erkjennelsen av tilværelsens fullkommenhet—sundhet, virksomhet og forvissningen om rikelig forsorg.

Gjennem studiet og anvendelsen av Kristen Videnskap beviser dens tilhengere i stadig større utstrekning at tillit til Gud som tilværelsens Alt-i-alt er det ene som er nødvendig for et sundt, velordnet liv. et liv i frydfull higen efter å utrette gode og praktiske ting. Erkjennelsen av det godes allhet medfører fjernelsen av det onde i de forskjellige former det har iført sig, såsom arbeidsløshet, sykdom eller skjebnesvangre begivenheter. Når man innser det ondes uvirkelighet, mister det enhver tilsynelatende makt til å skade; og tro, sinnsro og mot løftes op til erkjennelsens og demonstrasjonens fjelltopp.

Mary Baker Eddy, opdageren og grunnleggeren av Kristen Videnskap, uttrykker dette i disse vakre ord på side 3 i *Pulpit and Press* [Prekestol og Presse]: "Vår sikkerhet ligger i vår tillit til at vi virkelig bor i Sannhet og Kjærlighet, menneskets evige bolig. En sådan himmelsk forvissning ender all krig og byr strid ophøre; for den gode kamp vi har kjempet, er over, og guddommelig Kjærlighet gir oss den sanne forståelse av seier."

Opiysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Chickadee

IN FROSTY SUNLIGHT a bare branch sways,
Back and forth—up—and dip,
Little black head on a fluff of grays
Hunches contentedly near its tip,
Rocked by the gale,
Warmed by the sun,
Taking his pleasures as they run.

GERTRUDE ALLEN.

Confidence in Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PROBABLY at no time in the world's history has there been greater need for confidence than at the present time. As old established bulwarks seem to be receding and accustomed modes and means menaced, the spirit of confidence is likely to be weakened, and fear and distrust to gain the ascendancy. Men may thus lose their faith. In a period of change and stress, such as the present, confidence is more than ever essential to unified endeavor and progress. In all human affairs it is a primal necessity. Without it industry, business, and society would suffer deterioration through almost every channel. A lack of faith in good begets moral decadence.

What is termed self-confidence is the reverse of spiritual confidence. The former is subject to fortuitous events, chance, and change, lacking the basal qualities of security and true perception. The root of the evil lies in the placing of confidence on material methods and things. Being of such a nature, it becomes weak and vacillating when it ought to be strong and active. The human props fail mankind, and men lose their grip, and their hearts are invaded with disquietude. Then is the very time when they should obey Jesus' admonition, "Look up, . . . for your redemption draweth nigh." The nature of these circumstances drives them to the one sure, immovable source of good, God, from whom emanate all wisdom, knowledge, and power, and who continuously holds His own vast creation in perfection and harmony. What an imperishable foundation for confidence, and what a providence of good it ensures! It frees human thought from carping care and the limitations of fear, selfishness, and doubt. Enlightened faith is ushered in, and with it there ensue clearer vision, increasing ability and intelligence.

Confidence in good is an abiding expectation which is always assured and which never wavers, because it is based on the indisputable evidence of individual demonstration and expresses itself in a loving and undivided reliance upon God and His everlasting promises. From that basis emerges the recognition of spiritual realities through their transforming character, as paramount in authority and priceless in value. When, therefore, storm-clouds gather on the mental horizon, he whose trust is in God is neither dismayed nor overwhelmed, for He knows as a surety that the government of good is over all and is omnipotent. Though beset by fear of lack, he realizes that all he needs is unswerving trust in God, whose unlimited bounty is free to all and ever available. Above the clamorings of self he is enabled to hear the "still small voice" of Truth, which leads him into peace and harmony. Midst human upheavals he remains steadfastly serene on a sure foundation, confident of God's protecting power and loving care. Thus he proves that in divine Principle is an invaluable security, a never failing beneficence.

Throughout the Bible there are records of prophets and apostles who passed unharmed through great tribulations, because of their unfailing trust in God, which uplifted, strengthened, and protected them. David, who throughout his varied experiences of dangers, perplexities, and trials had proved God an ever present help, thus adjured his people: "Trust in him at all times; ye people, pour out your heart before him: God is a refuge for us." In Proverbs it is also written: "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths."

Christian Science teaches that God is living, loving divine Principle, the compelling power of good everywhere present and ever operative. None can be outside of His benevolent power. One who is confident or faithful clings to that power of goodness, to which his true self responds, and through which he awakens to the perfection of being—health, activity, and assured abundance.

Through their study and application of Christian Science students are increasingly proving that trust in God, as the All-in-all of existence, is the one thing needful for a healthful, well-ordered life, replete with joyful aspirations for good and practical achievements. The realization of the allness of good is followed by the discarding of evil in its assumed forms, such as unemployment, sickness, or catastrophic happenings. The unreality of evil being seen, it loses any seeming power to harm; and faith, serenity, and courage are uplifted to the mount of realization and demonstration.

As Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, thus beautifully expresses it in "Pulpit and Press" (p. 3): "Our surety is in our confidence that we are indeed dwellers in Truth and Love, man's eternal mansion. Such a heavenly assurance ends all warfare, and bids tumult cease, for the good fight we have waged is over, and divine Love gives us the true sense of victory."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

A Perfect Fit

THE tailor came to our house, with his little sewing machine, enormous shears, a measuring tape and a piece of chalk. He stood me on a stool. He would call out the number of inches and repeat it three or four times. When he had my measurements taken he spread out the flannel on the table and marked with a chalk the pieces to be cut. Then he cut the cloth with a shears. He sat on the table and then started to sew.

He kept up a running fire of conversation while at his work. . . . His machine whirred as my first suit began to take form. Finally the tailor called me to his presence. He pointed with his left hand to a pair of trousers and a waistcoat on the table. He shook my hand warmly.

"Go maire tú go gcaithe tú é agus céad ceann nios fearr ná é"—"May you wear and outlive it and a hundred better ones than it," he said. "Now let's try it on you!"

If he had mistaken my measurements for those of somebody else it would be too late now to repair the mistake. With palpitating heart I tried on the trousers. A perfect fit! The vest also was a good fit! My mother was so pleased with me that she kissed me and wept. . . . I was sitting on top of the world.

Towards evening I came to my mother and said:

"Mother, will you let me milk the cow by myself to-night? Sure I am a man now!"

She looked at me sadly and was silent for a moment.

"The cow wouldn't know you in your new clothes, *a stóir*," she said, "and maybe she wouldn't stand for you. You'll be milking her by yourself time enough."—TOM O'FLAHERTY, in "Aranmen All." (London: Hamish Hamilton.)

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Listed Stock Quotations

Specialty Issues Again Feature Trading in the Stock Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Leading Stocks Generally Show Slight Changes

Specialties and Utilities Feature Trading in New York Market

By Forrest Price

Stocks are at the cross-roads.

That was about the only interpretation to be gained from the action of the market today.

The leaders did practically nothing. Principal attention was given to a handful of specialties.

Total transfers amounted only to about 750,000 shares.

Traders were undecided which direction the market would take in the immediate future, so they gave a good imitation of an army of the unemployed.

Hamilton Watch preferred soared 7 points. Union Pacific had a gain of 2½.

Case preferred with an advance of 2 points, Brooklyn Union Gas up 3, Spiegel-May Stern 3, National Department Stores up 3, Newberry with a gain of 3, Armour of Illinois prior preferred up 3 and the preferred up 6½ and Jones & Laughlin preferred showing a rise of 2½ were among the prominent performers in the specialty group.

Among others to show moderate gains were Midland Steel issues, McIntyre Porcupine, U. S. Smelting, McCall Corp., Wright Aero, American Crystal Sugar, Goodyear preferred, Consolidated Gas common and preferred and Public Service of New Jersey.

There were many of the specialties which had enjoyed good advances recently on the over hanging today. Profit-takers were probably responsible for this selling.

Among the losers were First National Stores which declined more than 3 points, Inland Steel preferred off 2½, Macy down more than 2, Gotham Silk Hosiery preferred, Johns-Manville, McLellan Stores preferred and common and American Car & Foundry with losses of a point or so.

A stronger tone developed in the last hour.

Investors have not lost their interest in the bond market. Notwithstanding the mixed price trend of stocks, most bonds were in better demand. The U. S. Governments were particularly firm.

Among the commodities buying of corn was a feature. It carried wheat along with it to a higher price level. Cotton was quiet.

One of the most significant factors indicative of business recovery is seen in the remarkable decline in commercial failures reported for 1934. It may be a case of "all ashore as goin' ashore," but just the same it is a highly encouraging indication of improving times.

The total failures of 12,185 is the smallest of any year in the last 14 years. The total liabilities represented by these failures were about half the size of those reported for 1933..

Concerns that have been able to weather the storms of the last five years have cut expenses to the bone, and are now in good position to show profits. And earnings reports now coming to hand indicate that they are making money.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—The stock market was virtually at a standstill today as most of the usually active traders displayed a decided preference for the side lines.

Although selective participation was evident in scattered issues, the so-called leaders moved in an extremely small fractional range, and the activity was even more restricted than in the preceding dull session.

Specialties Higher

Shares of Gillette, Caterpillar Tractor and Continental Can edged up to new high territory for the last year, National Department Stores advanced about 3 points, and Columbia Pictures certificates and Allied Chemical were up a point or so each. The latter was ex-dividend.

Other steady issues included Foster Wheeler, Procter & Gamble, Pullman and Great Western Sugar.

Standard Oils of New Jersey and California were fractionally higher. Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Union Pacific, Consolidated Gas, U. S. Steel, American Telephone, General Motors, Chrysler, Loew's, National Distillers, Western Union, Westinghouse, General Electric and numerous others recorded only slight variations.

Bond Prices Higher

Corporate bonds generally were higher today, and the U. S. Government list continued firm with two issues making new highs for the last year.

Treasury 3½s of 1949-52 at 102 22-32 and Home Owners 2¾s at 97 14-32, up 8-32 and 10-32, respectively, were in new high territory, while one series of Treasury 3¾s rose a full half point. A few of the Liberty issues were hesitant.

Rails displayed the best tone, with both high grade and secondary classifications showing consistent but fractional firmness. Santa Fe 4s at 107¾, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s at 116½, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s at 59½, St. Paul 5s at 24¾, Missouri Pacific 5s at 26, and Canadian Pacific 4s at 87, advanced up to half a point each.

Industrial liens were mostly steady, with a better tone cropping out in a few issues, such as Standard Oil of New York 4½s at 104 and Chile Copper 5s at 85. A few were soft, including Shell Union Oil 5s at 102¼ and Goodyear 5s at 104¾.

Changes in the utility list, where any occurred, were generally upward by minor fractions, although the communications group continued the strength and activity of recent sessions. Western Union 5s at 88½ gained a full point on good volume, and International Telephone 5s changed hands actively at over a half point advance at 69¼. Consolidated Gas 5½s were steady at 105.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 10	Last Jan. 9
111	89	7	Abraham & S pf	10	110	110	110	..
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	1300	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
34⅞	16	2	Adams Mills	400	32¼	32	32	32
11⅜	6¾	..	Addressograph	900	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
7⅝	3½	..	Advance Rumely	100	6	6	6	5⅝
9⅝	4⅞	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	7½	7½	7½	..
113	91⅝	3	Air Reduction	600	115¼	114½	115¼	115
23⅛	16⅝	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	8500	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
5¼	1½	..	Allegheny Corp (h)	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
16¼	4½	..	Alleg pf ww xxx (h)	100	6½	6½	6½	..
160¾	115⅛	*6	Allied Chem	500	138½	137	138¼	138½
23⅝	10¾	..	Allis Chalmers	1800	17	16⅝	16¾	17
7¾	2½	..	Amal Leather	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
45	25	1½g	Amal Leather pf	100	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
55⅝	39	2	Amerada	400	51	50½	50⅝	51
48	25¼	2	Am Ag Ch Del	1800	52½	51¾	52	51½
25¼	11½	..	Am Bank Note	300	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	60	46	45	46	46
13½	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	400	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7½
72⅜	46⅛	..	Am Crys Sug pf	60	62	61	62	60
38	19½	.80	Am Brake S&F	200	28½	28½	28½	28⅝
122	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	90	118⅞	119	119	119½
114¾	90⅛	4†	Am Can	1100	115¼	114½	114½	114½
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	3100	20	19	19½	19¾
56½	32	..	Am Car & F pf	900	43⅜	43	43	44⅛
40	9	..	Am Chain pf	200	40	40	40	39
70⅝	46⅛	3†	Am Chicle	200	68¾	68½	68¾	68¾
62½	20⅜	..	Am Com Alcohol	3600	31⅜	30¾	30⅝	30¾
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	500	2½	2½	2½	2½
13¾	4⅛	..	Am & For Pow	400	5⅛	4⅞	5	4⅞
30	11⅜	..	Am & For Pow pf	800	19½	19	19	19½
25	11	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	18⅝	15½	16⅛	15
17½	6½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	500	8⅛	7¾	8	7½
22⅜	10½	1	Am Hawaiian	500	13	12⅞	13⅛	..
10	3	..	Am Ice	100	4	4	4	..
1½	⅜	..	Am La France	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
10	3¼	..	Am La Fr pf	20	4½	4½	4½	..
38¾	14½	..	Am Locomotive	3500	20¼	19¾	20	20¼
74⅜	35½	..	Am Loco pf	400	56	56	56	56⅜
10	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝
27⅜	12⅞	..	Am Metal	300	15½	15⅜	15½	15⅜
12¼	3	..	Am Power & Lt	500	3¾	3½	3¾	3⅝
26¼	9½	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	400	12⅛	11½	11⅞	11½
29⅞	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	600	14	13¾	14	13½
17⅜	10	..	Am Radiator	4200	15⅜	15½	15¾	15⅝
28¼	13⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	2200	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	23¼
67	36	4	Am Safety Razor	400	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
7¾	2½	..	Am Seating	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
2⅜	⅝	..	Am Ship & Com	400	1	⅞	⅞	1
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3300	38¾	38⅛	38⅛	38½
125	100	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	123	123	123	123
106	91¼	3‖	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	110	110	110	110
26½	10⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅛
44¾	37	2†	Am Stores	100	42¾	42¾	42¾	43
72	45	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	67	67	67	67
125¼	100½	9	Am Tel & Tel	2200	105⅞	104⅞	105	105¼
13	3	..	Am Type Fdrs(h)	20	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
28¾	7¾	..	Am Type F pf (h)	60	14¼	14	14½	14¼
27⅝	12¾	1*	Am Wat W & E	1400	14⅞	14½	14½	14⅜
80	54	6	Am Wat 1pf	400	59	58	59	58½
4¼	1	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
83⅞	36	..	Am Woolen pf	500	43⅞	43	43	43¼
17½	2⅞	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
17¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	4800	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
106	84	6¼	Anchor Cap pf	20	104¼	104¼	104¼	..
7⅞	2¾	..	A P W Paper	100	3½	3½	3½	..
39⅛	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	300	39¼	38¾	39¼	39
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill	900	6¼	6¼	6¼	5⅝
71¼	46⅛	.6	Armour Ill pr pf	1100	70¼	68	69¾	67¼
85	54	..	Armour Ill pf	600	93	88	93	86½
8⅜	3	..	Arnold Constable	200	5½	5½	5½	5¼
73¾	45¼	2e	Atchison T&SF	1400	54⅝	53¾	53⅞	54¼
90	70⅛	5	Atchison pf	400	86	85¾	86	86
54½	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	600	35¾	35	35¾	35¼
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	700	25	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝
55½	35⅛	2e	Atlas Powder	200	41⅞	41½	41⅞	40⅝
107	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	108	108	108	107½
57⅜	16½	..	Auburn Auto	1500	28½	27½	27½	27⅝
65	39½	5	Austin Nichol A	20	63	63	63	..
10⅜	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	2800	5¾	5	5	5⅛

—B—

16	4½	..	Baldwin Loco	8500	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
64¾	16¼	..	Baldwin Loco pf	2200	26	25½	26	26¼
16¾	13½	..	Balt & Ohio	1600	14½	14¼	14¼	14¼
102⅞	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	20	101½	101½	101½	101
10	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	600	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6⅜
19¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	300	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17½
15¼	8⅞	.50e	Belding Hem	400	13¼	13	13¼	12⅝
19¾	10⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	1400	16⅜	16½	16⅝	16⅜
19⅛	12⅛	..	Beneficial Ind Ln	200	17½	17	17⅛	16⅞
40	26	2	Best & Co	600	36	35¼	36	35¾
49½	24	..	Bethlehem Steel	5200	34	33⅛	33⅜	34
82	54⅞	..	Beth Steel pf	1500	77½	75¾	75¾	77¾
16¼	6	..	Blaw Knox	3800	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜
26	17	.40	Bloomingdale	10	22½	22½	22½	22⅞
11¼	6¾	..	Boeing Airplanes	500	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
68⅜	44½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	200	59	58⅝	58¾	59
94	76	4†	Bon Ami A	40	96	95	96	95
28¼	19¼	1.60	Borden	900	24¾	24⅛	24⅝	24¾
31	16⅛	1†	Borg Warner	1700	30¼	30	30¼	29⅞
28¾	12	2	Briggs Mfg	4500	28⅞	28½	28⅝	28½
27½	14	7	Briggs & Strat	100	24	24	24	..
44⅞	28¼	1½	Brooklyn Man T	100	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	40
97	82⅛	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	90	90	90	..
80½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	600	52	49	51	49
61	45	3	Brown Shoe	100	58¼	58¼	58¼	58
10⅞	4	..	Brunswick Balke	1800	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
9⅜	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	1200	6¼	5⅞	6¼	5⅞
14½	5	..	Bucyrus E ev pf	800	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	12
75	50	2	Bucyrus E pf	100	70½	70	70½	69½
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	400	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	50	29½	29⅜	29½	29½
5¾	2	..	Budd Wheel	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
15⅞	5⅞	..	Bullard	1400	14¾	13⅞	14¼	13¾
19⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	900	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	15⅜
4¾	1⅛	..	Butterick	900	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	400	19⅝	19¼	19¼	19½
67⅞	40	..	Byers pf	30	55	55	55	55

—C—

44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	900	39	38¼	38¾	39
1¾	½	..	Callahan Z & L	400	1m	1	1⅛	..
6⅜	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
15⅞	6	..	Campbell Wy&C	200	11	11	11	11⅛
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	400	15½	15½	15½	15⅝
18¼	10⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	1700	12⅜	12½	12½	12¾
38¼	28½	2	Cannon Mills	500	36	35⅞	36	35¾
39	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	190	35¾	35½	35¾	35½
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	1400	58⅜	57⅞	57⅞	58¼
92¼	56⅞	4	Case Thresh pf	160	99	97	98¼	..
38¾	23	1	Caterpillar Trac	3200	40	39¼	39⅞	39¼
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	4600	33⅞	33½	33⅝	33½
4	1	..	Celotex vtc (h)	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
22⅝	6½	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	40	19¼	19¼	19¼	19
32½	18¾	1½	Central Aguirre	900	23¼	22¾	23¼	23⅛
44½	20¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	2700	45⅜	45¼	45⅝	45⅛
7⅜	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	200	5¾	5¾	5⅞	6
35	17½	..	Certain Teed pf	120	30½	30¼	30¼	30⅜
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	300	44	44	44	44
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1700	45½	44¾	44¾	44¾
11⅞	4½	..	Chi & GW pf	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
8½	2	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
13¾	3½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1200	4½	4⅜	4½	4½
15	3½	..	Chi & N'western	800	4⅜	5¼	5¼	4⅜
9¾	3⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	600	7½	7	7	7
29⅜	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	24½
6¼	1⅜	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	200	2½	2½	2½	2¼
8	2	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	900	4	3¾	4	3¾
9⅜	2⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
13⅜	3¼	..	Childs Company	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
60⅜	29¼	1	Chrysler	17200	40⅜	39⅝	39¾	40½
92½	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	87	87	87	87½
2½	½	..	City Stores (h)	400	1	1	1	1
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vtc (h)	100	½	½	½	½
115	95	7	Cluett Phdy pf	10	112½	112½	112½	112½
18½	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1700	18	17½	17½	17½
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	1400	14⅞	14½	14½	14¾
94	74	7	Collins & A pf	10	85	85	85	85
9	5	..	Colonial Bea Oil	20	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
8¾	3⅝	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
19¾	6⅞	..	Columbia Gas	2600	7¾	7¼	7⅝	7¼
78¾	52	.6	Columbia G pf A	500	58	57½	58	57½
41⅜	21½	1§	Columbia Pic vtc	700	38¾	38	38	37½
77⅛	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	600	74¾	74	74¼	74¼
40¼	18⅜	2	Comm Credit	7600	44¼	43½	44	44⅜
53	38	3	Comm Cred A	100	53⅜	53¼	53½	53⅛
110	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	120	110½	110¼	110¼	110¼
30⅛	23¾	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	300	30	30	30	29½
30½	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	20	30¼	30	30	30
61	35¾	2*	Comm Inv Tr	3100	61½	60¾	60¾	61½
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	4600	23½	22⅞	23	23
3¾	1	..	Comwith & So	5100	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
52¾	21½	6	Comwith & Sf pf	1400	32½	31½	32	31½
35⅜	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1800	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	34¼
6¼	1⅝	..	Consol Film Ind	4800	6¾	6	6⅜	5⅞
20⅜	10⅜	2m	Consol Film I pf	3600	21	19⅞	20⅞	19⅞
47⅜	18½	1	Consol Gas	13600	22¼	20⅜	22	20¾
95	71	5	Consol Gas pf	900	81	80	81	79½
14¼	7¼	.42e	Consol Oil	2200	8⅝	8	8	8
2¼	½	..	Consol Textile	1400	1	⅞	⅞	1⅛
12¾	6½	..	Container A	9200	13⅝	13¼	13¼	13⅜
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	8400	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	100	1	1	1	1
64½	56¾	2.40	Cont Can	1200	67⅝	67	67¼	66¼
36¼	23⅜	1.20†	Cont Insurance	500	34	33¾	33¾	33½
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Motors	4200	1½	1¼	1¼	1⅜
22¾	15¾	.50e	Cont Oil	2900	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	17⅝
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	900	65⅜	65¼	65¼	65¼
9⅞	3⅝	..	Coty	700	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	100	13½	13½	13½	..
36¼	28	2†	Cream of Wheat	900	36⅜	36⅜	36½	36½
36¼	18¾	1m	Crown Cork & S	400	25¼	25	25	25½
5¾	2⅛	..	Crown Zellerback	700	5½	5½	5¾	5¼
38⅜	17	..	Crucible Stee l	100	24	24	24	24
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
65	20½	..	Cuban Am S pf	80	46¼	46	46	46½
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	400	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	22½
95¾	43½	6m	Curtis Pub pf	800	101	100½	101	100⅝
5¼	2⅛	..	Curtis-Wright	1700	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾
12¼	5¼	..	Curtis-Wright A	900	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	1800	20¼	19½	20	19¾

—D—

34⅛	10⅛	..	Deere & Co	2400	27⅞	27¾	27¾	27⅞
19¼	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	900	20	19¾	19⅞	19¼
73½	35	..	Del & Hudson	1100	42¾	41½	42⅜	41¾
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	1400	18¼	17⅞	18	18⅛
13¼	3¾	..	Denver R G pf	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	500	73⅛	72	73	72
7	6	..	Detroit & Mack	40	5	5	5	..
28½	21	1	Diamond Match	400	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	27⅝
34½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	35	35	35	..
46¼	32	2†	Dome Mines	1600	39	38¾	39	38¼
23	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	400	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	2200	23¾	23¼	23½	23½
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	1800	96⅞	96¼	96¼	96½
128½	115	6	du Pont deb	300	129	129	129	..
107	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	106	106	106	..

—E—

12¾	4⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mil	200	7⅞	7½	7⅝	..
116½	79	7§	Eastman Kodak	1300	117¾	116¼	117⅜	116¾
147	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	20	143¾	143½	143¾	143
22½	12⅜	1	Eaton Mfg	1000	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	18½
19¼	6	..	Ettingen Schild	300	7½	7½	7½	7½
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3500	27½	26¾	26¾	27½
110	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	50	108½	108	108½	108½
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	300	5½	5½	5½	5½
9½	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1700	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	7¾
9⅜	2¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1000	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
19¾	6	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	300	7	7	7	7⅛
1⅞	⅝	..	Ik Horn Coal (h)	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
3⅞	1	..	Elk Horn C pf (h)	100	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	..
21	6⅜	..	Elec Pow & Lpf	1000	8½	7⅞	8⅜	7⅞
128	120	7	Endicott John pf	20	126	125¾	126	..
25½	13	..	Engineers PS 6pf	200	17¼	17¼	17¼	18
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	100	17	17	17	..
10⅜	5	..	Equitable Off Big	200	5	5	5	..
24⅞	9⅜	..	Erie RR	400	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
14⅜	7	.80	Eureka Vacuum	100	12	12	12	11⅞
27¼	9	.50	Evans Products	800	21¼	21⅜	21⅜	21¼

—F—

18¾	⅞	..	Fairbanks Morse	800	19½	18⅞	18⅞	19
77½	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	78	78	78	78
11¼	5¼	..	Fed Lt & Trac	300	8¼	8	8⅞	6½
82	34½	6	Fed Lt&Tr pf	40	50	50	50	49
8¾	2⅞	..	Med Motor Tr	300	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 10	Last Jan. 9
4	1	..	Fed Water Serv	400	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
31	20	.60†	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	19	19	19	..
30	23	.80†	Filene's Cons Co	10	23¾	23¾	23¾	..
93¼	71¼	6	Firestn T&R pf A	200	92½	92½	92½	92½
69¼	57	2½	First Nat Stores	600	64¾	61¼	51¼	54⅜
17⅜	2	..	Follansbee B (h)	400	8¾	8½	8½	8½
22	8½	..	Foster-Wheeler	800	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16½
86	58	..	Foster-Wheel pf	640	75	73¼	74	..
17½	6½	..	Foundation	300	9¾	9¾	9½	..
27½	17½	.85e	Fourth Nat Inv	200	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
17½	8¼	..	Fox Film A	800	12⅝	12½	12½	12⅝
63	20	..	Franklin Sim pf	30	43½	42	43½	43½
50⅝	21½	2	Freeport Texas	600	25	24⅝	25	24⅝
33½	14	..	Fuller pr pf	30	21	20	20	..

—G—

20	8	..	Gamewell	30	9½	9½	9½	..
87	73	6	Gen Am In pf ww	200	84¾	84¾	84¾	..
43⅝	30	1¾	Gen Am Trans	400	37¾	37½	37½	38
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	500	18⅝	18	18	18⅝
14⅞	6½	.65e	Gen Baking	200	8½	8	8	8½
108½	100	8	Gen Baking pf	20	118	115	115	..
10¼	5	..	Gen Bronze	400	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅞
6¼	2¼	..	Gen Cable	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
33	14½	..	Gen Cable pf	100	27	27	27	27½
25¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	10000	23⅛	22¾	23	23
12¾	5	..	Gen Elec Sp	800	11	10⅞	11	11
36⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	3800	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	33⅞
1¾	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	1700	½	⅜	½	½
64½	51	3	Gen Mills	300	61½	61½	61½	61¾
42	24⅜	1

Commerce and Finance

Revived Export Trade Seen as Key to Industrial Equilibrium

Business and Industry

Washington Finds Wide Divergence On Price-Fixing

NRA Code Hearing Shows Retailers Line Up Against Producers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—A wide divergence of opinion throughout business and industry over the merits of government sanction price fixing developed today as the NRA's momentous public hearing on price features of its code system moved into the second day.

Representatives of the heavier and more monopolistically inclined industries tended to favor retention of rigid price control as did representatives of wholesale merchandising.

Opponents who favor a return to free competition have been recruited largely from the ranks of retailers whose purchase costs have been advanced materially by price control at the source of their goods.

Sharp Line of Demarcation

But much qualification by speakers on both sides made it difficult to draw a sharp line of demarcation between those who favor and those who oppose. For example, retailers insisted on a distinction between rigid price control—the device which boosts their own costs—and stop-loss provisions which protect their own profits and tend to equalize competitive factors within the retail field.

William H. Hager, representing the Pennsylvania Retail Association, expressed this point of view with insistence on the value of stop-loss provisions to the average retailer and the propriety of retaining such provisions in retail codes. But he felt that rigid price fixing was a mistake which should be abolished.

Another typical attitude was that of the retail trade, represented by C. C. Young of Worcester, Mass., who favored retention of "lowest reasonable cost" formulas for his trade, but was willing to have rigid price fixing abandoned.

The most outspoken advocates of complete return to free competition have been Q. Forrest Walker, economist for R. H. Macy & Co., New York, and Alfred Reeves, vice-president of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association. The former declared that the country had reached the point where "price fixing constitutes an unseparable barrier to continued recovery." Mr. Reeves announced that automobile manufacturers have unanimously recorded their opposition to codes in which "the direct or indirect objective is price fixing, price maintenance or production control." He explained that lower costs and lower prices increase both volume and employment.

Sloan on Price Fixing

The case for retention of the price-fixing structure was presented notably by George A. Sloan, chairman of the Cotton Textile Code Authority, who contended that if the NRA were to limit its efforts to preventing unfair trade practices it might "just as well turn us back to 1932 and go home." What he considered "vitally important in a time like this" are code provisions, "which are intended to check price demoralization and protect a fair competitive price."

Discussing the various types of price control, he conceded that "each is susceptible of mistaken use; each may have been used in cases where there was no occasion for its use." But he insisted that the real problem is not their abolition, but "where can they be usefully employed and how can the effectiveness of their use be improved."

While an almost endless procession of witnesses on the platform took sides one way or another along these general lines, the NRA policy experts were rapidly coming to a conclusion behind the scenes that the only form of price fixing which they feel should be continued is open price posting.

Under such a device, prices within any given industry would be immediate trade information just as stock quotations are on the stock exchange. This was the original form favored by General Johnson at the outset or the NRA and the one to which his successors are rapidly returning.

Utah Bank Deposits 24 P. C. Above 1932

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 10—Utah banks enter 1935 in the strongest position of recent years, according to John A. Malia, state bank commissioner. Deposits in state and national banks, totaling $110,000,000, record an increase of 24 per cent over the low point of the depression in 1932 when total deposits amounted to $89,000,000.

Mr. Malia points out that the current ratio between deposits and the capital structure and reserves of Utah banks is six and one-half to one as against a standard of ten to one suggested by the Federal Comptroller of Currency.

According to Mr. Malia Utah banks increased their reserves and capital structure by $2,500,000 during the year.

Clearings for the first eleven months of 1934, totaling $493,739,706.63, showed an increase of 21 per cent over the entire year of 1933.

U. S. May Use Less Sugar In 1935 Than in 1934

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—Secretary Wallace has estimated total United States sugar consumption for 1935 at 6,359,261 short tons.

The estimate, which is approximately 117,000 tons less than last year, will be distributed as follows: Domestic beet areas, 1,550,000 tons; domestic cane areas, 260,000 tons; Cuba, 1,857,022; Philippine Islands, 991,366; Puerto Rico, 783,959; Hawaii, 894,992; Virgin Islands, 5,341; full-duty countries, 16,639.

Output of Consumer Goods Fairly Stable

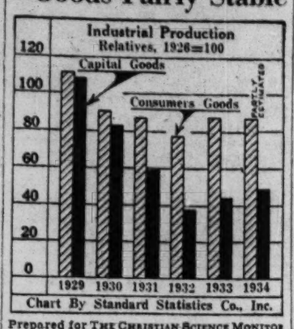

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS WILL be noted on the accompanying chart, at the worst part of the depression consumer goods were off only slightly more than 20 per cent from the theoretical 1926 normal and only 30 per cent from the 1929 high.

Output of capital goods on the other hand reached a point more than 60 per cent under 1926 and 70 per cent below 1929.

Expert Says Ratio Of Debt Payments To Income Double

Dr. Eisler, European Economist, Points to Need of Reducing Interest

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—The ratio of public debt interest payments to the national income was more than twice as great in 1934 as in 1929, according to statistics contained in an article in the "Economic Forum," dealing with debt growth and possible economical conversions.

Analyzing the statements made in the same number of the magazine by Dr. Robert Eisler, well-known European economist, who advocates conversion of the long-term public debt of federal, state and city governments into lower-interest bearing securities, the article states that from 1929 to 1934 the national income declined around 46 per cent while computed interest payments on the public debt actually increased more than 29 per cent in the same period.

The total interest bearing debt of the Federal Government at the end of the 1934 fiscal year was estimated at $26,480,000,000 compared with $16,639,000,000 in 1929; that of the 48 states at $2,855,000,000 compared with $1,689,000,000 and that of all local governments at $17,748,000,000 compared with $12,542,000,000, making a total of $47,083,000,000 compared with $30,870,000,000 in 1929.

Estimates of the total public interest payments and computed rates were: for the Federal Government, $842,079,000 at an average rate of 3.18 per cent compared with $656,654,000 at 3.95 per cent in 1929; for the states $131,615,000 at 4.61 per cent compared with $94,137,000 at 5.57 per cent, and for local governments $915,797,000 at 5.16 per cent against $706,863,000 at 5.64 per cent in 1929.

Among other reasons advanced by Dr. Eisler for the reduction in interest on long-term indebtedness is the theory that the supply of purchasing medium (money) must always be annually increased commensurate with the increase of total interest requirements if disastrous deflation is to be avoided. He cites the success achieved in England and Australia in refunding of national obligations at lower interest rates, and contends the depression in the gold bloc countries is largely traceable to the maintenance of the old interest rate on debt obligations in the face of a decreasing volume of medium of exchange.

In computing the savings that could be effected in this country were the federal, state and local government debt refunded at a lower rate, the article outlines a possible reduction of $450,165,736 in the annual interest payments if the rate on federal indebtedness was placed on a 2¼ per cent basis, that for states at 3.50 per cent, and for local governments at 4 per cent.

Business Failures In U. S. Are Higher

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—A swing toward higher levels featured business failures in the United States for the five-day week ended Jan. 3. The total reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., was 248, compared with 207 in the short week preceding. A year ago the number was 261.

In all trade groups, the totals were higher than for the five days preceding, with the retailers showing an increase of 18.9 per cent.

Strakosch Says Devaluation Aid To Social Justice

British Economist Urges Also Closer Co-operation of Central Banks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—Discussing the problem of recovery in the Economic Forum, Sir Henry Strakosch, who argues for the re-establishment of an international monetary standard which assures stability of exchanges as well as of prices, recommends devaluation as the only cure for the gold bloc countries. "Social justice," he says, "is largely on the side of devaluation."

Deflation is no cure, he declares, since there are so many rigid items in the economic and social organization of today. This rigidity is as much part and parcel of our civilization as is the steam engine, the electric dynamo or the motorcar. . . . "Our modern methods of production," he says, "with their ever-increasing division of labor, call for an increasing use of credit for increasingly complex and costly plant and equipment, and for increasingly elaborate merchanting arrangements, and our modern social organization for contributions to a variety of social services. Progress tends to extend, rather than to diminish, the rigidity of the cost structure." "Deflation is merely another term of reducing incomes, and in our western world there is a limit—which must almost have been reached in the gold countries—below which incomes cannot be reduced without provoking the most dangerous kind of social and political reactions."

World's Wealth Down

Sir Henry sees also a deficiency of 20 per cent in the production of the world's wealth and a debasement of 22 per cent in the standard of living since 1929, based on statistics issued by the League of Nations. He arrives at this conclusion from the fact that world production for more than a half century has increased at a fairly steady average rate of 3 per cent a year. Production should therefore have risen 15 per cent in the last five years whereas it has fallen to a level of 92 per cent.

He shows population increases about 1 per cent a year, calling for a 1 per cent production increase to maintain the same living standard, but since there was a decrease in production of about 8 per cent in five years, there has been a debasement in living standards of 12 per cent in five years.

Since there should have been a net average increase in the standard of living of 2 per cent a year due to increased production, there was a total debasement of 22 per cent in the standard of living from what it would have been had there been no depression.

It is pointed out that the mass statistics could not be applied to individual nations since they are governed by their own set of circumstances.

Central Bank Co-operation

Sir Henry sees closer co-operation between the central banks of the world as another vital necessity if an international monetary standard is to function successfully. He quotes the resolution of the 1922 Genoa Conference, which enjoined central banks to co-ordinate the demand for gold to avoid wide fluctuations in its purchasing power, and to co-operate in the regulation of credit both to maintain currencies at par with each other and to prevent fluctuations in gold purchasing power.

There is nothing to support the belief that such co-operation is being actively pursued, he declares: "indeed, the developments ever since the general return to the gold standard in 1925-26 flatly contradict it." The reason for this he sees as due "to a wide gulf between the conceptions of the gold and of the sterling countries as to what the purpose and the goal of monetary policy should be," the sterling countries attempting to avoid violent fluctuations in the purchasing power of money, while the gold countries are more interested in the value of their money in terms of gold than in terms of commodities.

If, Sir Henry says, these countries will give up their preoccupation with gold and devaluate their currencies to 60 per cent of the former parities, they will make possible a loosening of the rigid factors in the costs of production which as they cannot be reduced fast enough to keep up with falling prices, have prevented the establishment of equilibrium between prices and costs.

Once an internal equilibrium has been set up in each country, in his view, the nations, aided by close co-operation between their central banks, can attempt to re-establish an international monetary standard, for which purpose he would use gold.

Legislation Aiding Mining Enterprises Urged at Miners' Annual Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash. —Legislation encouraging the development of legitimate mining enterprises was urged by mining men of the Northwest attending the fortieth annual conference of the Northwest Mining Association meeting here recently.

Good roads from mines to markets were also urged by the mining men, and the remonetization of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 of gold was recommended.

In a report on the recovery of the mining industry in Canada, Sidney Norman, mining editor of the Vancouver (B. C.) Sun, said that Canada was saved from the depression by gold mining. He said that this year's gold output will be about 3,000,000 ounces, worth over $100,000,000 in Canadian funds. Other countries are also reaping huge profits from the mining industry, he said, and he urged mining men attending the meeting to bend their efforts to secure legislation helpful to them. The present restrictions discourage capital from investing in the industry.

The United States ranks last in the world's great ore-producing countries, according to Mr. Norman's report. South Africa is first this year, producing 10,000,000 ounces of gold; Russia, second with 3,500,000 ounces; Canada, third with 3,000,000 ounces, and the United States fourth with 2,900,000 ounces. It is true that the United States this year has drawn nearer Canada by about 300,000 ounces, but the output of this country could be greatly increased if encouraged.

The British Empire will produce approximately 63 per cent of the world's output this year, and 80 per cent of Canada's output will be contributed by Ontario.

1934 Farm Income Placed at 8 Billion

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, Jan. 10

GROSS farm income for 1934 is estimated at $8,056,000,000 by the Standard Statistics Company which bases its figures on the final 1934 crop estimates made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is an increase of 28 per cent as compared with $6,256,000,000 realized from crops and livestock raised in 1933.

Of the total income, $7,356,000,000 is estimated as the return from marketings and the value of staples consumed on the farms. The remaining $700,000,000 is accounted for by benefit payments and drought relief disbursements. It had previously been expected that $1,000,000,000 would be distributed, but no more than 55 per cent to 60 per cent of the $525,000,000 appropriated for drought relief is believed to have been actually disbursed.

Federal subsidies represented a much smaller proportion of 1934 farm income than has been generally believed. The $700,000,000 directly distributed by the U. S. Government in 1934 represents only 8.7 per cent of the value of all crops and livestock. The ratio of federal subsidies to the total farm income will probably be still lower in the current year.

Buying Power Gains Generally in Eleven Months of Last Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—Employment, wages, payrolls and purchasing power in the manufacturing industry were better in 1934 than in 1933, reports the National Industrial Conference Board today following an analysis of industrial conditions during the first 11 months of 1934.

Despite a rise in prices during the past year, the industrial workers' purchasing power was 7 per cent greater than during the preceding year as the weekly earnings kept sufficiently ahead of the slow upward trend of the cost of living index.

Industrial employment during 1934 was at all times higher than the average for 1933, with the average of total man-hours showing an increase of about 14 per cent.

Average weekly earning in 1934 increased about 38 per cent over 1933, and average hourly earnings nearly 30 per cent, the report says. Average weekly earnings for unskilled workers increase 32 per cent, and for women about 43 per cent.

For November, 1934, pay rolls showd an increase over March, 1933, of 83 per cent, although the average number of hours worked a week was practically the same in both periods, the conference board reports.

New Jersey Awards $10,000,000 Issue

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—A banking group headed by Lehman Brothers was awarded a new issue of $10,000,000 of emergency relief bonds yesterday by the State of New Jersey, dated Jan. 1, 1935, and due from 1936 to 1943.

The price paid was 100.761 for the bonds as 2½s. This is the lowest coupon rate named on an issue of the State's bonds in its recent financial history.

In the banking group are Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.; the Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, Hallgarten & Co., F. S. Moseley & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., the Mercantile-Commerce Bank and Trust Company of St. Louis, E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.; the Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company of Buffalo, Wertheim & Co., R. R. Moulton & Co., Inc.; G. M.-P. Murphy & Co., Hemphill, Noyes & Co.; Darby & Co., Adams McEntee & Co., Inc., Adams & Mueller, Burr & Co., Inc.; Rutter & Co., A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc.; Jenks, Gwynne & Co.; Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood and Gibson, Leefe & Co.

Prospects Brighten In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 10—New Hampshire finds prospects brighter than they were a year ago—or even since 1930.

This cheering news comes from the office of Edgar C. Hirst, secretary of the State Tax Commission, who has revealed that the percentage of nonpayment or delinquencies of taxes was no greater last year, in view of conditions that have prevailed during the last four years. "Collateral evidence exists," said Mr. Hirst, "of a somewhat improved tax-paying ability than existed a year ago."

Evidence was also given that life insurance written in this State, which had decreased for several years, is now increasing and that a noticeable decline in savings deposits had been arrested, showing gains for the last year. New deposit accounts increased from 23,552 to 32,007. The money total increase for the last year was $3,805,267.

New Brunswick Ends Year With $876,551 Deficit

FREDERICTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—New Brunswick finished the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 with a deficit of $876,551 in current revenue account, according to the annual financial statement of the province released yesterday.

This was $722,709 more than the estimated deficit of $153,842 forecast by A. J. Leger, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, at the last session of the Legislature.

Anderson Sees Export Trade Key to Business Equilibrium

Chase Bank Economist Says U. S. Should Accept More Foreign Goods, Eliminate Quotas and Exchange Restrictions, and So Help Farmer

Speaking before the Boston Chamber of Commerce today, Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank, New York visualized the restoration of the export trade as the main solution to the agricultural problem and with this restoration the beginnings of a general industrial equilibrium. He urged reciprocal reduction of tariffs, restoration of gold money, the cleaning up of the inter-allied debts and elimination of quotas and foreign exchange restrictions.

He decried the action of various groups exerting terrific pressure on Washington seeking to get from the Government special advantages. Any one group might better its position if it could get what it wanted but when they all get what they want at the expense of the nation, obviously difficulties arise for all of them, he said.

Dr. Anderson said that the problems of agriculture would turn out not only to be the problems of agriculture but the problems of manufacturing, mining, transportation, shipping, commerce, finance and labor. "Faced with the problem of unsatisfactory export markets because of our unwillingness to receive imported goods," Dr. Anderson continued, "and feeling that the protective tariff on manufactures imposed a burden on the farmers, the political leaders of the farmers have devised and proposed various ingenious schemes for making a counterweight for the tariff. But tariffs on commodities which we produce in excess of our domestic consumption are ineffective. Tariffs are effective only in so far as they keep goods out of the country, and, if you already have too many inside, the tariff has no effect."

The Foreign Loans Problem

The McNary-Haugen Bill was supposed to be a counterweight for the tariff but Dr. Anderson declared that there are many difficulties in the theory of this bill. "One difficulty," he said, "is that, if the plan worked and the farmers got an increased price as a result of it, the effect would be to lead an increase in agricultural production, with an increased surplus to export next year and a greater increased surplus the following year, and there is the further difficulty that foreign countries would resent the dumping and would, in one way or another, prevent it."

The bill did not pass which was partly due to the adverse criticism, according to Dr. Anderson. But the economist believes that the great revival in foreign loans which came in the second half of 1924 was even more important.

"This was partly a result of the Dawes Plan, which restored confidence in Germany and in Europe, and partly a result of the immense move toward cheap money and bank expansion which grew out of the Federal Reserve policy in the years 1924-27," Dr. Anderson said.

"New foreign security issues," he continued, "in our market, which had amounted to only $267,000,000 in 1923, jumped to $1,047,000,000 in 1924, the great bulk coming in the second half of that year. They amounted to $1,078,000,000 in 1925, $1,145,000,000 in 1926, $1,562,000,000 in 1927 and $1,319,000,000 in 1928.

"With the collapse of foreign loans in 1931 and 1932 came the collapse in farm prices, the collapse in the buying power of agriculture and the manifest unbalance on a great scale between agriculture, on the one hand, and manufacturing on the other. Simultaneously, there came from the farm leaders the revival of political proposals of ingenius devices for an artificial restoration of the balance between agriculture and manufacturing."

Would Admit More Goods

Speaking on the interests of factory labor, Dr. Anderson wondered whether those, "who oppose the reduction of the tariffs and an increase in imports of foreign manufactures on the ground that American factory labor would suffer thereby, are of the opinion that American factory labor would suffer less through the competition of some millions of our farmers coming to the cities to find factory jobs.

"I am wondering," Dr. Anderson continued, "whether, if we look at the picture as a whole, it might not seem very much simpler and better to admit an adequate volume of foreign manufacturers to pay for the exports of our farm products, to keep the farmers on the land producing agricultural products at good prices and buying, as a result, a greatly increased volume of manufactured goods."

Plowing Under Immoral

In referring to national planning, Dr. Anderson said in part that "the farmer is right in his feeling that it is essentially an immoral thing to plow under the growing cotton, and to kill and throw into the river pigs and sows. The outside world is ill-clothed, and poorly fed and needs our pigs and our cotton, and our farmers and their families are inadequately supplied with manufactured goods which that outside world would gladly send to them in exchange for the cotton and pigs. Why should we deliberately adopt a scheme which lowers the standard of life at home and abroad?"

Continuing on the farm problem and national equilibrium question, Dr. Anderson said, "To generalize it, I would say that it is the problem of unbalance as between our export industries and our domestic industries. The equilibrium will not be attained until new work has been found for the people displaced from agriculture; and that involves an immense shifting, and a cruel and a painful shifting."

Dr. Anderson sees the solution of the problem in the restoration of our export trade, to make unnecessary further shifting. "I want to regain our equilibrium," he said, "with a minimum of further readjustment. I want to regain our export trade by permitting a sufficient increase in imports to make unnecessary the excessive foreign loans which characterized the period in the years from 1924 to the smash-up."

Solution Is Presented

The main solution to the farmer's problem was seen by Dr. Anderson in the restoration of the export trade. This, he says, depends on several elements: (1) Reciprocal reduction of tariffs; (2) restoration of good money, gold money; (3) move toward the settlement of the vexations and unsolved problem of inter-allied debts; (4) get rid of quotas, excessive customs fees, unreasonable inspection procedure, foreign exchange restrictions, and the like.

In concluding, he said that there was a point where those who are concerned about the restoration of the gold standard and those who are concerned about getting a commodity price rise through the more efficient use of gold, can join hands. "If, Mr. Anderson declared, "we can reopen the channels of international trade to goods, widen the markets for goods, and relieve gold of the present abnormal pressure in making international payments, we can, on the one hand, assure the world that it will have plenty of gold in which to redeem its paper money, and we can, on the other hand, bring about a very impressive rise in commodity prices, both at home and abroad, starting for each country, with those commodities most dependent on foreign markets, but spreading in time throughout the general commodity field. Advocates of the gold standard, and advocates of the doctrine that commodity prices should rise, should alike welcome the restoration of a large, two-sided foreign trade."

The World's Business

World Recovery: The Far East—V.

Japanese Skill

Excerpts from a paper on "World Recovery: The Far East," prepared for the ninety-fifth meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Section K, at Pittsburgh, Dec. 29, 1934, by H. B. Elliston, financial editor of The Christian Science Monitor, and, in his absence, read by Dr. Carl Snyder, chief statistician of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

TIME does not permit me to examine the reasons for Japan's export success. The subject deserves a volume of consideration. So you must indulge me if I say without support of enough statistics (which, out of regard for Dr. Snyder's and your time, I have cut out of this paper) that neither a depreciated yen nor cheap labor constitutes the premier reason for Japan's export success. The yen-pound relation has been almost stable for two years past. This is how the record stands: June, 1931, 2s. 0d.; November, 1931, 2s. 7d.; January, 1932, 2s. 1d.; June, 1932, 1s. 8d.; December, 1932, 1s. 3d.; April, 1933, 1s. 3d.; December, 1934, 1s. 2d. plus. Cheap labor per se is worth even less consideration as the dominant factor. Real wages have been going up steadily since the end of the last century. According to a survey recently published by the International Labor office, the purchasing power of the industrial workers has not fallen in the successful years, but has slightly risen.

If Japan was not a competitor when its labor was on a coolie standard, why is it a competitor today? Why isn't China and southern Europe, where the living standard is lower than in Japan, an economic "menace"? The answer is plain. Japan has left the 'prentice stage of manufacture and its skill is now on a par with its unique industrial organization. It would be more sportsmanlike on the part of the western world to admit that the pupil has at last come abreast of its teacher. Indeed the teacher is going to the pupil for lessons. Several months ago Lancashire tried to import one of the new improved looms of Osaka. When I read the item I thought of the pessimistic philosopher of Munich, and imagined him saying, "I told you so." In his last book, Oswald Spengler said, "The flight of the *born leader* from the machine is beginning."

But I must not leave you on this much overplayed note of a Japanese challenge or a Japanese menace. A gloomy exporter said to me the other day, "Japan will soon be making *everything*," though Japan is still responsible only for 4 per cent of world trade! Japan is eclectic, not original. It makes *improved* tanks, *improved* looms. And the more it makes, the greater will be its demand for western materials. For the immediate future few countries present so baffling a situation for the economic prognosticator, but, when one takes into account all the imponderables, it can be concluded that its recovery movement, while it has been spectacular, will by no means be plain sailing.

H. B. E.

Hard Money Advocate

Bradley Studios, N Y.

Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson Jr.
Economist of the Chase National Bank

Revenue Returns In South Carolina Show Good Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 9—Improved business conditions for 1934 and the prospect for even greater prosperity in 1935 are reflected in the sizable increases in the general fund and highway fund revenues of the State of North Carolina for the first six months of the current fiscal year.

The opinions of business authorities that retail sales during the latter part of the year and particularly in December were the best in years were borne out in the report that sales tax collections had increased by about $125,000 a month over corresponding periods of 1933.

General fund revenues for the six months ended recently aggregated $10,946,527 or an increase of 12.94 per cent over the receipts for the corresponding months of 1933, while the highway fund did even better with a six month total of $12,066,839 or a gain of 19.90 per cent over the 1933 period.

In the general fund an increase of $1,254,215 was reflected as collections on Dec. 31 a year ago totaled $9,692,312. In the highway fund, the gain was $2,002,563 over the last six months of 1933; when collection totaled $10,064,275.

Sales tax receipts for the first six months of the current fiscal year were $3,711,118 as compared with receipts of $2,506,677 up to December 31, 1933. The collections last year were for only five months, however, as the tax did not go into effect until July 1 with first revenue available in August.

Rockefeller Jr. Sells Big Part Of Oil Holdings

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—John D. Rockefeller Jr. owned something like a $250,000,000 interest in three oil companies last November but since then he has transferred some $46,000,000 in these holdings.

In a report to the Securities Exchange Commission Wednesday, the son of the founder of Standard Oil revealed that as of November, 1934, he held 1,872,528 shares of Standard Oil of California stock, 2,743,122 in Standard Oil of New Jersey and 5,565,370 in Socony-Vacuum Corporation.

At yesterday's New York Stock Exchange prices, their value aggregated $249,302,144.

On Dec. 18 last, he reported, he transferred 540,700 shares of Standard of California; 600,700 of Standard of New Jersey and 451,000 of Socony-Vacuum, valued at $46,964,500.

SEC officials interpreted "transferred" to mean sold or otherwise disposed of.

Brazil to Revise Foreign-Debt Plan

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 9 (By U. P.)—The Government has decided to seek revision of foreign debt service in accordance with Brazil's real capacity to pay. An official mission will present a plan in New York, London and Paris to replace the Aranha scheme of payment.

The decision followed conferences between Finance Minister Arthur Souza Costa and Marcos de Souza Dantas, who resigned as exchange director over differences regarding allotment of exchange.

Details of the new scheme have not been disclosed. Souza Dantas favors allotting exchange to commercial interests, including the United States firms, entitled to 46 per cent of available exchange resulting from coffee sales.

Home Life Insurance Co. Assets Rise $2,000,000

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—Total admitted assets of the Home Life Insurance Company of New York increased last year from $79,503,238 to $81,500,000, a gain of nearly $2,000,000, according to announcement yesterday.

Ethelbert I. Low, chairman of the board, showed in his report that new business paid for amounted to $33,111,393, a rise of 26.5 per cent from the $26,175,599 in 1933. Insurance in force on Dec. 31 was $351,660,186, compared with $358,552,676 at the end of 1933. In December $3,452,372 was paid for, an upturn of 45 per cent from December, 1933, and the largest month's business since 1931.

Premium income last year was $12,285,000, a rise of 15 per cent from the $10,661,000 in 1933.

States Fight Rise In Freight Rates Of $170,000,000

Utility Men Tell ICC It Would Throttle Business—Warn of Truck Inroads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—Representatives of state railroad and utilities commissions today opposed the demands of the Class I railroads for a freight rate rise to augment their operating revenue by $170,000,000.

The Interstate Commerce Commission listened to the final oral arguments on the roads' petition. According to the railroad statisticians the Class I roads face an operating loss for last year of about $53,000,000. R. V. Fletcher, general counsel of the Association of American Railways, said in opening the case for the petitioners.

Asserting that the roads were not even asking for a fair return on their investment, Mr. Fletcher said they were seeking the increase to provide a return sufficient "to pay our operating expenses and fixed charges."

In 1935 the roads faced even greater increased costs because of higher wages and costs resulting from the NRA, he continued.

He cited an advance of 33 cents a ton for coal between September, 1933, and September, 1934, due to price fixing under the NRA code.

Mr. Fletcher said that the increase asked by the roads constituted reasonable rates under the law and that operating efficiency had cut operating costs from $10.6 per 1000 revenue ton miles in 1920 to $6.48 in 1933.

John E. Benton, counsel for the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners, in opposing the petition, declared that the increased rates would not be reasonable and that they would close to the public highways in which the public had an interest the commissioners were there to protect.

Mr. Benton contended that the existence of a depression was cause enough for a reduction of freight rates and that the roads had not the right to ask for a rise simply "by showing that they are suffering from the depression."

Supporting these views were F. P. Aughnay and N. E. Williams, representing the Board of Railroad Commissioners of North Dakota, and H. L. Bode of the Board of Railroad Commissioners of South Dakota.

Sharp Increase In Steel Production And Scrap Prices

Another sharp gain in steel production and a further advance in scrap prices have given the iron and steel market a buoyancy that it has lacked since the first half of 1934, says Iron Age.

Ingot output has risen 3½ points to 44½ per cent of capacity, a rate which it did not attain last year until the third week in February.

Scrap, as measured by the Iron Age composite for heavy melting steel, has been lifted from $11.75 to $12.33 a ton, its highest level since April, 1934.

Although the accelerating pace of automobile production accounts in large part for the current expansion of steel mill operations, the farm equipment industry continues to take more steel, tin plate specifications have improved, and sizable inquiries from the railroads have brightened the prospects for more active demand for heavier rolled products.

U. S. and Canadian Wheat Exports Drop Slightly

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended Jan. 5, totaled 1,691,338 bushels, as compared with 1,693,176 bushels in the previous week and 4,061,746 bushels in the corresponding week of last year.

For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 86,987,536 bushels, as against 110,911,755 bushels for the same period a year ago.

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Borah Rises as Trust-Buster

Fund Cut Irks Securities Board

Stabilization Rumors Are Rife

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—Congress settled down to hard work in a day marked by a broad range of significant but somewhat less sensational developments than those which have jolted the New Deal and kept the wires humming overtime during the past week.

Capitol Hill at last anticipated American adherence to the World Court, heard a request for $100,000 to continue and extend the munitions hearing, laid plans to stave off all expensive relief panaceas except the bonus, received a scorching report from the Federal Trade Commission on power holding companies.

Meanwhile the Supreme Court carried on with the gold policy case and President Roosevelt found a neat allegory for his reaction to the "hot oil" decision. As thought his were not enough, financial circles buzzed with periodic rumors of dollar stabilization, the Securities Exchange Commission found itself a congressional orphan, Mr. Borah devised a new weapon against monopolies and the NRA listened to business opinion of price fixing.

* * *

Business Under Borah: Dissatisfied with the New Deal's failure to reverse NRA trends which allegedly foster monopolies, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho proposes his own special remedy which, if enacted, would make him the champion "trust buster" of all time.

His plan, introduced in bill form in Congress today, calls for the federal licensing of all corporations engaged in interstate commerce. License would be refused to any corporation "which shall be found to be an unlawful trust, or combination, or a monopoly." And without a license a corporation would be shut out of interstate business. The Federal Trade Commission would administer the act and have power to revoke licenses. Only exemptions would be banks, common carriers, radio broadcasting companies and other concerns already under federal control.

The liberal Senator intends to follow this bill with another establishing a federal incorporation system. Corporations would then be given the choice of incorporating under federal law or operating under a license from the trade commission.

* * *

SEC Troubles: The stock markets of the country may consider themselves harassed by the new Securities Exchange Commission, but they have nothing on the commission itself, which awoke this morning with the conviction that it in turn is being persecuted.

Its chairman, Joseph P. Kennedy, and his four colleagues, told the Budget Bureau they needed $4,267,000 to run their organization for the coming year, but agreed to try to scrape along on $2,370,000. This, they held, was the absolute minimum with which they could discharge thei robligations under the act.

Imagine their distress, therefore, when the callous and highly unemotional House Appropriations Committee calmly sliced $690,756 more, leaving them a paltry $1,650,000 with which to rule the securities exchanges of the country.

The commission was on the telephone en masse this morning, rounding up every bit of support it could muster. On Capitol Hall Senator Duncon U. Fletcher of Florida and Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas who hal piloted the original act through Congress, promised their help in restoring the lost dollars. Word was passed a round that the White Hoouse was displeased with what the committee had done.

Contributing heavily to the commission's distress was the fact that it alone of all the independent agencies of the Federal Government had been cut seriously by the House committee. Budget figures for all the others combined had been trimmed only $10,000. The commission wants to know why it was singled out for a $500,000 bite.

* * *

Stabilization Flurry: The regular periodical crop of rumors about international stabilization of currencies arrived last night, shortly after Attorney General Homer S. Cummings' statement before the Supreme Court that stabilization was inevitable—some day.

But the hints of imminent negotiations came from Paris instead of the Attorney General's office and were confirmed by President Roosevelt, who said that diplomatic sources had indicated to him that France and the Netherlands—leading members of the gold bloc—might be approaching London to urge early action.

Should the gold powers persuade Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Bank of England, that British stabilization with the dollar would be an advisable present goal, the next step would be to approach the United States. But there is no hint that Great Britain is prepared to accept the present parity—which is very close to the long-time $4.87 parity—as a lasting one for the future. Indeed, the last official statement, made by Mr. Chamberlain, directly disclaimed this balance between pound and dollar, and intimated that the franc, too, would have to absorb another dose of devaluation.

Until these o stacles are hurdled, no likelihood exists of de jure balancing of the two great currencies, but financial authorities, assured by the de facto stabilization, which has persisted for almost a year, are not particularly anxious to start difficult negotiations.

Clark Hints Bankers Were Cause of War

(Continued from Page 1)

Pierre Cot led the fight for a similar inquiry as a substitute for the proposed huge increase in appropriation for the military forces.

Signs on Right Road

"These indications in foreign lands lead us to believe that our labors have not been without response and that important results may follow," Senator Clark told the Senate.

He expressed the view that any bonafide effort backed by any real public sentiment on the part of two or three of the great nations would stop this senseless and criminal waste of the people's wealth on the preparation of war.

Describing the horrors of a future war and the dire results of an armament race between nations, Senator Clark called attention to the convention for control of arms recently proposed by the United States at Geneva, but added that this Government has "by no means been free from blame and responsibility for the thwarting of disarmament effort in other respects."

He then reviewed the connections of American firms with European munitions manufacturers, described the prevalence of corruption of public officials in connection with munitions sales, and related stories of huge profits piled up by American firms during the World War.

Seeks to End Arms Ban Evasion

He announced that he would attempt to put an end to present evasion of the embargo on arms to the Chaco area by introducing in the Senate a resolution authorizing the President to denounce a half forgotten treaty with Bolivia which includes a clause that has been an obstacle to enforcement of the arms ban.

On the basis of the committee's findings, Senator Clark declared impossible the proposed method of eliminating profit from war by limiting returns on capital investment by means of contracts and also the method of excess profits taxes. With regard to the latter, he cited the instance of Alfred du Pont, who, he said, paid no tax on a $26,000,000 three-year income because it was offset by losses on the stock market.

Charging efforts of munitions makers to destroy international accords on disarmament, Senator Clark declared:

Points to Proved Facts

"It is certainly not to much to say that our committee already has disclosed facts which prove that every effort looking toward American participation in disarmament has been consistently opposed by organized propaganda in behalf of the munitions industry."

The Senator reiterated his intention of bringing before Congress immediately legislation in the War Department files intended for enactment in time of war. Senator Clark holds that such legislation, —which he charges authorizes press censorship and drafting of labor—should be considered in the calm of peace rather than in the heat of war.

In conclusion, Senator Clark declared that the Nye committee's investigation might go on "indefinitely" with benefit to the world but the members now hoped to finish on $100,000, an amount "exceedingly small compared with some of the estimates for military and naval purposes."

School Buses Find Business Improving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The little red schoolhouse is being pushed farther and farther into the background, with the steady advance of consolidated schools and free transportation of pupils to and from the places of learning. This year the number of students who rode to school in official buses reached the record-breaking total of 49,962, according to Dr. Henry L. Fuller of the State Department of Education, who estimated that haulage cost the State $16.20 a pupil.

The motorized quota of knowledge seekers represented approximately 10 per cent of the total state enrollment. The per capita expenditure was slightly higher last year than during the two preceding years, but still was "considerably lower" than in 1930-31, Dr. Fulmer asserted.

The replacement of many old buses by newer ones during the year, and cashing of transportation claims for prior years during 1933-34 pulled up the total cost, he added.

Drive Opens to Drop Alabama Coal Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—An aggressive campaign to abolish tonnage taxes on coal and iron ore in Alabama has been launched by the state's iron and coal operators under leadership of the Alabama Mining Institute.

The tonnage tax of 2½ cents a ton on coal brought $225,000 into the state's treasury last year, and the tax of 4½ cents a ton on iron ore amounted to $100,000. James L. Davidson, secretary of the institute, said, declaring that these two levies were responsible in a large degree for decline in production.

"Partly because of this tonnage tax, Alabama coal producers have been unable to hold their own in their natural trade territory," he said. "Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Illinois and Missouri—coal producing states—levy no tonnage coal tax." The United Mine Workers of America also have voiced solid opposition to the taxes, Mr. Davidson added.

Pension for Blind Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—An expectation that legislation to provide pensions for the blind in Canada would be introduced at the next session of the Dominion Parliament, was voiced by Phillip E. Layton, founder and president of the Montreal Association for the Blind, during a recent address at Montreal.

Work-Relief Expected To Block Inflation

(Continued from Page 1)

force of popular appeal behind it. Representative John S. Groarty (D) of California will introduce the proposal next week. It is said to have 20,000,000 signatures in its behalf.

Mr. Groarty declares Samuel Untermyer, the New York lawyer, will co-operate in drafting the proposed legislation. The sentimental appeal combined with the inflationary drive, makes it a formidable movement.

The Goldsborough greenback proposal would authorize the Treasury to print $40,000,000,000 "to pay off the obligations of the Government." Why, he asks, should the Government pay interest on its debts when it can print paper money carrying no interest, to take their place? The question finds an echo from many other Congressmen.

Some Bills Passed

The Goldsborough scheme cannot be dismissed lightly. Mr. Goldsborough has introduced a series of inflationary bills in past sessions, has got them debated in the House Committee, got them reported—got them passed by the lower chamber. In modified form they have even become law, giving the President permissive power to take a number of drastic steps if he should see fit. The latest proposal may run the same course.

Then there is the Huey Long share-the-wealth movement. Mr. Long was on the radio last night, and his appeal was typical. Boiled down, it amounts to the slogan, "Swat the multimillionaire!" Politically, this is sure-fire. There aren't enough multimillionaires to carry a ward election, anywhere in America. Opponents of multimillionaires would probably carry most states.

In many ways, the Long campaign is potentially the most serious of all those enumerated, as the Administration sees it. Senator Long already holds his own state in virtual vassalage; he exercises a powerful effect on politics of adjacent states (Mrs. Caraway owes her election to Mr. Long) and he is now reaching out into the national field. He has a program and platform ready.

President Confident

This is the situation as Congress begins its long session. Having said as much, the Washington observer must go a little deeper into the matter. The demand for inflation is there —it has always been there; but does Mr. Roosevelt really apprehend that it will be too much for him?

The answer is, emphatically, no! So long as Mr. Roosevelt sits in the White House, so long as he remains, what he probably is, the most astute politician in the country, so long as a big majority stands back of him, and finally, so long as there is prospect of business revival, there is little chance of direct monetary inflation in America. There will be disagreement with this contention, but it is the general feeling today in the capital.

The Administration probably secretly is not too sorry to see extreme inflationary demands made on the floor of Congress; it comes as a satisfactory antidote, to its thinking, to the failure to balance the budget.

Control by Congress

And there is real enough strength behind the inflation demands to make the Administration's position apparent. That is evident in the line which the Republicans are taking. They do not offer serious objection to the new $4,000,000,000 work relief project; they are confining efforts almost exclusively to retaining control of the expenditures in Congress.

The final word in the matter is to point to the necessity of adequate business revival. It is this which must finally put a crimp in Mr. Long's plans and all the other inflationary, soak-the-rich schemes.

Without recovery of trade, Mr Roosevelt is in serious difficulty. He must yield more and more to the radicals. And it must be added that while the Administration has thus far avoided direct cash inflation, the potentialities of a big inflation through the credit route are generally recognized among banking circles to exist, if and when recovery really comes and big-scale borrowing starts up.

Salem Drafts Bill For State Highway To Cross Mud Flats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., Jan. 10—Reclaiming approximately 80 acres of worthless mud flats and construction of a beautified boulevard extending from the Marblehead line to Beverly bridge, at an estimated cost of $3,000,000 will be proposed in a Legislative bill being drafted by Mayor George J. Bates, which will be filed at the State House through Representative Edmond Talbot Jr., this week.

Mayor Bates explains that such a project, which he contends is a state problem, is absolutely essential to relieve congested traffic conditions through the narrow streets of old Salem during the summer tourist season.

Local promoters of the plan also lay stress on advantages that would accrue through increased real estate values in sections which are now valueless. Dr. J. Asbury Pitman, chairman of the Salem Planning Board declared that there was more traffic through Bridge Street in this city on Sundays and holidays in the summer months than on Fifth Avenue in New York City.

It was also pointed out that a boulevard on the lines proposed would make possible the development of swimming pools anywhere along the shore line between Marblehead and Beverly, which would afford swimming advantages at any hour of the day without waiting for tides.

Localized Relief Work Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Outlining a program for individual participation in economic recovery, Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper, in an address here, urged formation of community organizations in order that locality might assume its proportionate share of relief responsibility.

'Square Dealers' in Louisiana Threaten to March on Capitol Unless Long's Laws Are Voided

Speakers at Mass Meeting Declare People's Rights to Think, Act and Worship Have Been Taken Away—Baton Rouge in Quandary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 10—Louder rumblings of organized opposition were heard yesterday as 32 new acts, strengthening the dictatorial power of Huey Long, went into effect.

As the "Kingfish" himself spoke over a national radio network from Washington, urging the adoption of his redistribution of wealth program, the "Square Dealers" here formed themselves into a statewide organization pledged to march on Louisiana's state capitol this month unless the new laws are repealed.

At this mass meeting Ernest Bourgeois, president of the Square Dealers, shouted: "If the Legislature is not called to meet by the time set in our ultimatum, come to Baton Rouge en masse—come in so great numbers that the city cannot hold you, and we will see whether there is a Legislature who cannot be made to do the right thing!"

Demand Independence

Other speakers cried that the Long dictatorship had taken from them "our jobs, our families, our independence to act and think, to worship even. . . ."

Among the 32 new acts were some giving Senator Long greater control over schoolteachers, municipal and local governments and the New Orleans city administration. An oil tax of five cents a barrel resulted in the threatened curtailment of work at the Standard Oil Company's huge Baton Rouge refinery and the actual dismissal of 1000 workers.

One act vacated the offices of the mayor and commission and councilmen of Alexandria, where Senator Long was bombarded with eggs while delivering a speech over a year ago.

Baton Rouge Uncertain

As a miniature District of Columbia built according to the specifications of Senator Long, the parish of Baton Rouge, embracing the Louisiana State capital, is somewhat uncertain of itself today. It is actually a "Kingfish" district or an old-fashioned parish, as counties are called in this State, but it suspects its historic days as a parish are done.

The unique law giving the state government control over East Baton Rouge Parish went into effect yesterday. However it found the sheriff forbiddingly installed in custody of the handsome $5,000,000 parish courthouse.

Refusing to yield to the state, the parish board had given the sheriff charge and ordered other employees to keep their records and deny recognition to any new parish officials who might be appointed by the governor.

Courts to Decide

Defense of the courthouse however rested casually on tall and lank Sheriff Robert Pettitt. The State made no motion toward invasion and it was expected the courts would decide. Ultimately the State will annex the county government, observers felt.

This parish is a supersided miniature. It comprises 455 square miles, as against the District of Columbia's 10. It has a population of 68,000, including the city of Baton Rouge, which retains its municipal government, and the State's largest corporation, the Standard Oil Company refinery.

The innovation which alters the form of government of the capital parish was written by Senator Long and passed three weeks ago by the third special session of the Legislature he directed last year.

It authorizes the Governor to appoint as many county commissioners or, as they are called here, members of the police jury, as are elected. Since the voters elect 13, the Governor will name 13. And as three of the elective 13 are Long men, when the Governor adds 13 more Long adherents to the county board, Senator Long will have complete control.

The police jury has county legislative powers and possesses more authority than do most county boards in the North, it is said.

When Senator Long brought in his proposal to the Legislature, he argued that as the State had such great holdings in the parish, it must have some interest in the way that things were run. At Washington the Federal Government had jurisdiction over the District of Columbia, but at Baton Rouge, he declared, the State was at the mercy of the whims of the local authorities.

Veto Power Over Deputies

If the sheriff was perplexed as to the lawful mastery of the parish, he was ruefully aware that he had lost half of his full-time deputies during the day. Another law passed at the last special session which also came into operation yesterday placed a veto power over deputy sheriffs at the disposal of the Long state regime.

Some canny deputy sheriff here foresaw what was coming and resigned yesterday morning before Sheriff Pettitt submitted his list of deputies for the approval of the state Bureau of Criminal Investigation and Identification.

Fast Work Done

Like the Senator, his organization works fast. The list came back in the afternoon with half the names canceled. The sheriff discovered himself without a jailer and five other deputies.

All those dropped were anti-Long men, it was said at the parish court house.

An important city office in Bator Rouge was also vacated yesterday by a third law enacted last month. The post was that of commissioner of public parks and streets, carrying some patronage. Its holder was also an anti-Long man. He will continue to do the same work but is shorn of the right to vote as one of the three commissioners in the commission form of government. Baton Rouge will now be governed by a pair of commissioners instead of the usual trio.

Long Calls to Country To End Big Fortunes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Huey P. Long turned his face toward 1936 today with a cry that the Roosevelt policies are beyond hope and a call to the country to follow his own leadership, wipe out all fortunes above three or four million dollars and make "every man a king."

Unfurling what looked, to many observers, like a presidential banner of his own, the Louisiana dictator told a radio audience last night:

"We are in our third year of the Roosevelt depression with the conditions growing worse."

The Senator's language for his unseen audience was more tempered than the recent Senate speech in which he sought to link dispensers of federal patronage in Louisiana with a red light district, but he was strong in his denunciation of the Administration.

"I can hope for nothing further from the Roosevelt policies," he said. "And I recall that whatever we have been able to do to try to hold the situation together during the past three years has been forced down the throat of the national Administration."

"All the time," he said, "we have pointed to the rising cloud of debt, the increase in unemployment, the gradual slipping away of what money the middle man and the poor man has, into the hands of the big masters, and now we hear the message once again from Roosevelt that he cannot touch the big fortunes."

County in Arizona Has Training School For Domestic Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz.—Tucson housewives will soon be unable to complain, as they complain now, that it is impossible to employ servants who are worth their board, let alone wages.

For the Pima County Welfare Board, which dispenses FERA funds here, is opening an experimental school for the training of domestic help. Another school will train tourist guides. An allotment to cover expenses has been made by the State Welfare Board, with the understanding that more money will be forthcoming for the same purpose if the experiments succeed.

C. Edgar Goyette, chairman of the local board, made a survey which convinced him that a real demand exists for competent domestics. Women of means told him that all the girls they had been able to hire were so unskilled, and required such constant supervision, that they had given up and were doing their own work.

Therefore a housekeeping school is planned. Any woman or girl may enter free, but she will receive no pay during her training period. Volunteers and persons on FERA rolls will teach the rudiments of cooking, nursing, sewing, sanitation, setting a table, serving a meal, proper speech, necessity for a neat personal appearance, and so on.

Upon completion of the course, each student will be given a certificate. It is believed that "graduates" will have no difficulty in finding good places at reasonable pay.

Doctor Says He Gave Dillinger 'New Face'

CHICAGO, Jan. 10 (AP)—The story of how John Dillinger had his features remade while a law enforcement army hunted him in vain was publicly related for the first time yesterday. Dr. Harold Bernard Cassidy made the recital from the witness stand in federal court trial of lawyer Louis Piquet on charges of illegally shielding the slain gang chief.

With Dr. Wilhelm Loeser, he went to the desperado's hideout in Chicago on the night of last May 28, he said. Dillinger asked that they revamp his features and remove tell-tale marks of identification. This was done. They also lifted the face of Dillinger's machine gunner, Homer Van Meter, the surgeon said, and obliterated their fingerprints.

Dr. Cassidy stated he received $1200 for his work. The funds, he said, were provided by Dillinger and handled through the gang chief's attorney, Piquet, and his assistant, Arthur O'Leary.

O'Leary, who with the two doctors has confessed his complicity, followed Dr. Cassidy to the stand. He told how the fugitive had distributed thousands of dollars to the lawyer, the surgeons and himself for providing a temporary sanctuary.

Increase Forecast In 'Gas' Tax Revenue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 10—Anticipation that revenues from the state's gasoline tax may be close to $250,000 larger than last year is seen in the statement of Charles T. Patten, State Treasurer, that revenue received for the first 11 months of 1934 totals $180,566 in excess of the similar period a year ago. Receipts for November of 1934 were $214,419

Totals for the entire year are not yet available Mr. Patten said bu state officials are confident that revenues will exceed those of the peak year, 1931, which established an all-time record of $2,732,550.

Proposals have been advocated of increasing the state's road toll to five cents a gallon of gasoline as one method of maintaining relief and unemployment expenditures. The present tax on gasoline is four cents

U. S. Owes Apology In 'I'm Alone' Case, Arbitrators Decide

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—The United States-Canadian commission to arbitrate the controversy resulting from the sinking of the rum runner I'm Alone, off the Louisiana coast in 1929, held today that the United States should apologize for sinking the vessel and should pay Canada $25,000 as compensation.

The decision was given by Justice Van Devanter of the United States Supreme Court and Chief Justice Duff of Canada.

In the long-drawn-out case, Canada had claimed damages of $386,000.

The commission reported today that no compensation should be allowed to the owner for the ship or its cargo.

As for the master and crew, it was found they were not parties to any conspiracy to smuggle liquor into the United States, but were mere employees to navigate the ship from place to place as the owners directed.

By reason of their nonparticipation in the alleged conspiracy, the commission found they should be compensated for their clothing and effects which were sunk with the ship and for the wrong that was done by casting them into the sea and then putting them in irons. This was done by the Coast Guard.

The commission recommended the United States pay John T. Randell captain of the ship, $7906; the representatives of John Williams, who has since died and who was a member of the crew, $1250; Jens Jansen, $1098; James Barrett, $1032; representatives of William Wordsworth, now dead, $907; Eddie Young, $999; Chesley Hobbs, $1323; and Edward Fouchard, $965. All the latter were members of the crew.

Amanda Mainguy, the widow of Leon Mainguy, a member of the crew who lost his life when the I'm Alone was sunk, was awarded $10,185 for herself and children.

Injunction Halts Alabama Power Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

pany to go to the administration to settle the controversy which arose when it sought to raise rates for 1935, both to the city and to private consumers, to offset levies on it under the city's emergency tax program.

As a first step to the adjustment of differences, Mr. Carlisle recommended a three-member arbitration body, one member to be named by the Mayor, one by the company and the third to be named by these two, or, if they cannot agree, by the presiding justice of the appellate division of the Supreme Court for the first district. The rates fixed by the arbitrators would be submitted as bids to the city for its electricity supply.

Mr. Carlisle said, that in view of the Mayor's interest in the subject of rates to private consumers, the Consolidated also would be glad to discuss these with him to the end of "prompt arbitration."

"We ask your co-operation," he added.

Indications today were that in the eyes of the company the corollary to a satisfactory agreement on city electric services would be the Mayor's abandonment of his plan for a city-owned power plant to serve as a yard-stick for rates charged to private consumers. This program has already earned federal approval, and, in addition, blueprints are now being made for a federal power plant to supply government needs in this area, where, it was charged, the power company's rates have been too high.

Queried by reporters on the Carlisle proposal, Mayor LaGuardia evinced slight interest in it, declaring there was "nothing here to indicate that Mrs. LaGuardia can cook the family Easter dinner at less cost."

More Power Companies To Cut Indiana Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 10—Forced and voluntary reductions in electric energy rates by privately owned public utilities serving Indiana has brought an annual saving to patrons of approximately $3,000,000 within the last two years, it was stated at the offices of the Indiana Public Service Commission here.

Within the last two weeks privately owned utilities have filed schedules with the commission asking voluntary reduction in the charges for electric energy to patrons totaling more than $700,000.

The Northern Indiana Power Company and the Traction Light & Power Company, in filing a new schedule with the commission asking lower rates, said that it was in "an endeavor to promote a broader and increased use of electric energy."

John N. Shanahan, president of this utility, a part of the former Insull holdings, said that reduction of the rates during the past two years by the Indiana Power Company had been followed by an increase in use of electric energy.

By arbitration the Indiana Public Service Commission has brought about reductions totaling more than $1,000,000 without the great cost to the State and utility of extended appraisals, audits and hearings, it was stated.

Governor of Minnesota Wants State to Own And Operate Utilities

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 10 (AP)—Floyd B. Olson inaugurated his third term as Farmer-Labor Governor of Minnesota yesterday by tendering the conservative-controlled Legislature his far-reaching co-operative Commonwealth program.

He demanded that the legislators submit to popular vote a constitutional amendment permitting the State to own and operate an electric power system, and engage in general operation of public utilities, packing plants and other industries.

The Governor's more than 40 recommendations, which adhered closely to his party's pronunciamento that "capitalism has failed," included a two-year relief plan estimated to cost $20,000,000. One-half of the sum would be raised in the State, the other half would come from federal grants.

Printing and distribution of free textbooks to school children was urged as a state duty by the Governor. He proposed also that a unicameral Legislature be established by constitutional amendment.

Other proposals in his message included:

An unemployment insurance bill; maternity, health and accident insurance legislation and a liberalized old age pension law.

A central state-owned bank of deposit.

Enabling legislation to carry out in Minnesota the Federal program of rural electrification and metropolitan and rural housing projects.

Plan to Unify Seattle's Power Service Advances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 10—Private ownership of electric power municipal ownership, or federal, are very much in the present focus of discussion, comparison and conjecture in this State.

In eastern Washington the Government is constructing the Coulee project while in western Washington the proposal is made that the municipalities of western Washington shall buy the entire holdings of the Puget Sound Power & Light Company west of the Cascades. This proposal with its attendant forums and speaking, if it does nothing further, is provoking intelligent discussion of the three forms of ownership.

At the present time and for the past 30 years Seattle has been serviced by both the municipal and private systems. It is to get rid of this costly dual system that the purchase of the private company's holdings is proposed. The tentative purchase price of the properties of the private company from the Canadian border to Oregon is $95,000,000.

Ketchikan, Alaska, To Buy Utility Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—The City Council has voted unanimously to go ahead with plans to purchase the electric, water and telephone utilities of the Citizens' Light, Power & Water Company at the recently appraised valuation of $940,000.

A bond issue, not to exceed $1,000,000, was approved by the Ketchikan taxpayers more than a year ago. The majority in favor was more than 80 per cent. Previously, as required by law, the United States Congress had approved the proposed issue. When details are arranged, the issue will be sold to the highest bidder over par.

Little Theater in Barn Planned for Akron, Ohio

AKRON, Ohio—Akron's first "Little Theater in a barn" is under way, with the cream of the city's dramatic talent engaged in the work of restoring the barn, making sets for the first play and setting up a permanent organization. Public opening is scheduled for February.

The barn which is being restored and decorated, and which is to be known as the Sharon Square Theater, is located in Sharon Center, a picturesque country village a dozen miles west of the city. Lew Barrington Wallace, managing director, who lives in Sharon Center, is well known here for his Little Theater work in the past.

General Classified

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EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

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Mr. J. W. C. writes: "I wish to express my appreciation and admiration of your Executive Service. From the time I answered your advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor in June until the present date when I have secured a position with the ——— Co., offering a far better future than the position I have just resigned, your methods of ENCOURAGEMENT and COUNSEL have been a constant source of surprise and pleasure to me. I heartily recommend your Service to anyone where, being employed, they find it difficult to establish contact with other prospective employers OF THE RIGHT SORT without seriously impairing the conduct of their present occupation." If YOU have earned $2500 a year and can defray the modest cost of a Unique Campaign write me today IN CONFIDENCE.

ROY ARNOLD FRYER
7016 EUCLID AVENUE CLEVELAND, OHIO

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WHAT have you to offer a man with 30 years' experience in Advertising, Newspaper Business, who will work conscientiously, understandingly and persistently? Write Box W-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

MOST attractively furnished apt. to rent; also bachelor apt., living room, bedroom, bath and fireplace. KENmore 2597, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Will share my furnished apartment with couple or 2 ladies; near Harvard Square. Tel. Trowbridge 4858.

JUST THE PLACE for one desiring quiet, refined atmosphere; business couple or woman. Phone business hours, Vanderbilt 3-1197, N.Y.C.

BEAUTY SHOPS

ANDREWS BEAUTY SALON 145 Tremont Street, Boston
Permanent Waving, Hair Styling, Facials
Hair Tinting, Manicuring. Tel. Dev. 7347-6833

CLEANING AND DYEING

YVETTE BLEECHER
CLEANERS and DYERS
Competent Tailoring Department
Altering and Repairing
30 E. 10th St., New York City GRamercy 5-6902

CORSETIERES

A CORSET corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Endicott 2-1890

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING, REMODELING
REASONABLY PRICED. Work done at your home if desired.
MISS JOHANNA, Tel. Ah. 4-9325 (N. Y. C.)

FRENCH DRESSMAKER—Alterations. Lingerie; by day or at home. Chi. 4-1360, Apt. 6-A, New York City.

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FRENCH DRESSMAKER—Alterations. Lingerie; by day or at home. Chi. 4-1360, Apt. 6-A, New York City.

Local Classified

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

H. Y. HOFFMAN, Contractor and Builder
Riverside, Conn. P. O. Box 234
Telephone: Old Greenwich 70670

FURNITURE

INTERIOR decorator type furniture, rugs for every room from bankrupt stocks and wealthy homes at remarkable low prices; reductions to 50% on New SIMMONS and Rome mattresses and Studio beds (samples and close outs). LLOYDS Auction Rooms, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

FURRIERS

FLEMING FURS Remodeling, repairing Fur Coats, Wraps, Custom Made and ready-to-wear of the better sort at wholesale prices.
345 7th Avenue, N. Y. C. Fe. 6-2279

INSURANCE

FIRE INSURANCE MALCOLM W. HALL Insurance Broker
10 Post Office Square, Boston Lib 5277

JEWELERS

SAVE MONEY on Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds
ARTHUR W FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

VIOLIN, old Italian 1739, lovely tone and condition. R. MENZIES, Kitchener, Ont.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Plated Jewelry. BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE, 100 Boylston Street, Boston.

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD GOLD
HALPER'S, 181 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Will rent part time practitioner's attractive office; reasonable. Telephone Penn. 6-0508.

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE, 2 afternoons, for rent reasonable. Suite 1960, 11 West 42nd St., New York City.

ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HENRY LEHR
23 years' experience serving Greater New York
6351 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 5-7781

PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

HOMELIKE atmosphere awaits you with every comfort and convenience. THE PINE KNOLL, LIME ROCK, CONN.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

FLORENCE ATEN IVES
Expert Stenographer—Notary Public
Legal-technical, accountants' reports, mimeographing. 342 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Van. 3-3818.

REAL ESTATE

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
Winter in Miami Beach. Consult with MRS. ERNEST B. SMALLEY, Realtor
1221 Lincoln Road
10 years in Miami Beach

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Friendly home in private family; quiet, desirable rooms; delicious food. Asp. 8243.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Attractive, cheery room, single, double; unusual outlook; elevator; $6-$10; references. Endicott 2-9461.

NEW YORK CITY, 2025 Broadway (Apt. 4-B)—Very attractive rooms, kitchenettes, elevator, showers, running water, $5-$8. Endicott 2-3718.

N. Y. C., 83rd (Broadway)—Large outside sunny room, adjoining bath, exceptionally clean; quiet surroundings; near church. TRafalgar 7-7703.

239 EAST 17TH ST., N. Y. C.—Overlooking park, very quiet; 2 large, partly furnished rooms to let; references required.

PALM BEACH, FLA.—Large, airy rooms, private baths; convenient Christian Science church, beach. MRS. E. P. DANGLER, 303 Royal Palm Way. Tel. 8011.

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y., 8617 106th St.—Sunny furnished room; private family; garage if desired. Virginia 7-4096.

ROOMS WANTED

REFINED business woman desires clean home in East 60's, genteel private family, kitchen privileges. Write Box B-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BUSINESS man, good appearance, 18 years' office and factory experience handling personnel and production, seeks position of responsibility and trust; inside or outside work; salary secondary. Write Box C-21, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

MAN desires position, any capacity; experienced in selling, manufacturing, managing; location unimportant. Box E-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Girard Trust Company Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

**SITUATI

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

3 DAYS ONLY
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY
Great Fur Sale!
1/3 Off Regular Prices
MEIGS & CO.

Our Part in Merchandising Is to Select the Best in Value.
Complete Outfitters of Men and Boys for 57 Years
SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN
FOSTER-BESSE
956 MAIN STREET

GREENWICH

ARTHUR E. DOWNES
General Contractor
ROUND HILL
GREENWICH, CONN. Tele. 3273

Pontiac Sales and Service
New Models Now on Display
GREENWICH CAB COMPANY
TEL. 2600 OPP. RAILROAD STATION

We recommend the new ZOTOS Permanent Wave
No machine. No electricity. A revelation of beauty and comfort.
All other beauty services.
Harper Method Shoppe
TEL. 641 21 W. PUTNAM AVE.

HANSEN SERVICE
Fuel Oil Pure Ice
General Contractor for Landscape Improvements, Pools, Drives
Lake Dredging
JOHN HANSEN
34 W. Putnam Ave. Tels. 119 and 3140

TAYLOR'S
Books, Stationery, Greeting Cards
Newspapers, Toys, Magazines
COS COB TEL. 2047

HARTFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: 2-3619, 1 to 4 Daily, Except Saturday
Look for Connecticut display advertising in the news section.

Hatch & North Coal Co.
COAL—OIL—COKE
(Hazle Brook Coal) Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner
326 Main Street Phone 2-1632

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S 2 STATE ST. only
PHONE 6-5355

CHECK!
Are you stocked with these Monitor advertised products?
R & R Chicken, Jones Sausage, Gorton's Fish, Prudence Hash
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

THE MYSTERY CHEF'S OWN COOK BOOK
It is really explicit; anyone who can read can carry out its directions and make delicious dishes.
$3.00
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET

Cameras and Supplies
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
OPTICIANS
882 MAIN STREET

MERIDEN

The Lyon & Billard Co.
LUMBER—COAL
BUILDING MATERIALS
12 S. COLONY ST. Phone 2440
Over 35 years of fair dealing and good service.

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware
Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 S. COLONY STREET Phone 550

You Will Receive GOOD WORK at FAIR PRICES at the
Square Deal Taylor's
Lower Floor of Hall & Lewis Bldg.

WIESE'S BUTTER STORE
Best Quality
Eggs, Butter, Cheese
Also Many Other Attractive Table Viands
WEST MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
"America's Finest Anthracite"
24 DWIGHT STREET Ph. 2798

NEW HAVEN

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2315, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE. 2-4 daily except Saturdays.
Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
A complete assortment of Main Spring Arch Shoes always in stock.
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET

Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work
Hat Renovating
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
126 TEMPLE ST.

QuinnipiaC COAL CO.
GULF OILS COAL KOPPERS COKE
Phone 61125 344 STATE ST.

MUNRO'S HOUSE OF FLOWERS
970 Chapel Street
Telephone 7-4654
We grow all our own flowers and plants.

The LEEPER Co.
All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning
42 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2624, 2-1274

MURIEL'S
Store-wide Sale of
COATS, DRESSES and EVENING GOWNS
808 CHAPEL STREET

MANHATTAN
Cleansers and Dyers, Inc.
Our Work Speaks for Itself
50 Ashmun Street Phone 8-5605

NEW LONDON

GEORGE A. BAIER
SHOE REBUILDER
Fine Hand Sewn Work a Specialty
159 HUNTINGTON ST., near Bulkeley High

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
Safe Deposit Boxes

NORWALK
(See also Westport)

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers
TWO STORES
Norwalk and South Norwalk

PRE-INVENTORY SALE
Thursday—Friday—Saturday
January 10th, 11th, 12th
Drastic Reductions in All Departments
J. I. MALLETTE
WOMEN'S SPECIALTY SHOP
88 Washington Street South Norwalk

BRYANT-BESSE STORE
New Location
53 WALL STREET, NORWALK
Outfitters to Men and Boys

Tristram and Fuller
Dry Goods—Ladies' Furnishings—Draperies — Curtains — Floor Coverings
28-34 WALL STREET, NORWALK
You will find it a pleasure to shop in our store.
PHONE 550

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
18 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
100 PROSPECT ST. 3-7535. 12 to 5 p. m. daily.
Look for the Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.

— FRANKELS —
Storewide Reductions NOW
Mid-Winter Clearance
Now in Progress
COATS—DRESSES
MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING
Accessories in Every Department
CHARGE ACCOUNT SERVICE
H. FRANKEL & SONS
282 ATLANTIC STREET STAMFORD

Heins Service Station
COR. COLONIAL RD. and HOPE ST.
Complete One-Stop Station
TELEPHONE 4-3707

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

Growing Bigger to Serve You Better
THE STAMFORD DEPT. STORE, Inc.
ATLANTIC AND BELL STREETS
STAMFORD, CONN.
Guaranteed Satisfaction or your money cheerfully refunded.

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE NOW
Special Group Dresses, $4.85
Mantell & Martin

85TH SEMI-ANNUAL
CLOTHING SALE
Now in Progress
FRANK MARTIN & SONS

Stamford Bedding Co.
456 West Main Street
Boston Post Road
Mattresses and Box Springs
Made to Order
TEL. 40241

SIDE O' HILL FARM
Daniel H. Bly
NORTH STAMFORD ROAD
Milk Fed Broilers
PHONE 4-6867

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

SHULMAN'S
CLOTHING STORE
Clothier and Haberdasher
439 Main Street, Stamford, Conn.

Imperial Cleaners
916 HOPE STREET
DRY CLEANING and PRESSING
Call and Deliver
TEL. 4-0605

SPRINGDALE ICE & COAL CO.
943 HOPE ST., SPRINGDALE, CONN.
Fuel Oil, Building Materials
Electric and Ice Refrigerators

WATERBURY

New Year's Resolution
Resolved, that
PERRY
Do All
my laundering
rug cleaning
and
Zoric dry cleaning
Phone 3-3161

Worden's
SAFE DAIRY PRODUCTS
PHONE 5-1121

To All Our Monitor Friends
We take this opportunity of expressing our sincere appreciation for their generous patronage, and it is a pleasure to extend our heartiest BEST WISHES for
A HAPPY and PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
108 GRAND ST.—*Opposite Post Office*
Announces their 16th SEMI-ANNUAL SALE of these famous shoes, now going on.

The Miller & Peck Co.
ANNIVERSARY SPECIAL
P. N. FOUNDATION GARMENTS
$8.00 Garment for $5.00
$9.00 Garment for $6.00

Skates Sharpened
Arctics and Rubbers Repaired
OLYMPIA HAT CLEANING and SHOE REPAIRING CO.
26 Bank Street Phone 4-9443

LE GANT
of Youthlastic—
Corselettes and Girdles
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 Bank Street, Waterbury, Conn.

Laundering
Rug Cleaning
Zoric Dry Cleaning
PERRY'S Inc.
PHONE 3-3161

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

Plan to Attend the
Winter's Big Saving Event,
Our "Great January Sale"
HOWLAND-HUGHES

WESTPORT

THE BON TON MARKET
We Carry Only the Best Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
10 MAIN STREET, WESTPORT Tel. 5101

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

Hopkins Beauty Salon
Marie C. Little
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Hopkins Apts. 31st and St. Paul Sts.
Belmont 5600

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Now in Progress
January Sales
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

Cotrell and Leonard
472 BROADWAY
FINE APPAREL
AT
Tremendous Reductions in the January Clearance Sale

G. C. REARDON
Inc.
Broadway and Maiden Lane
ANNUAL FURNITURE SALE
Starts January 9, 1935
$100,000.00 FURNITURE ..... ⅓ OFF
25,000.00 RUGS ..... ⅓ OFF
15,000.00 STOVES ..... ¼ OFF

Harry Simmons Co., Inc.
Broadway and Madison Ave.
Lower prices on dependable furniture owing to low expenses and cash selling plan.

We take this opportunity to thank our many friends for their loyal patronage of this paper and of our services
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
Dealer in Solid Fuels

BINGHAMTON

Profit through January
Save in the Sales at
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.

January Is
BARGAIN MONTH
Many events are in progress that will save you money, including Coat Sale, Men's Suits and Overcoats, White Goods Sale, Lingerie Sale, and other special events that will make this a busy store this month.
at McLEAN'S

LOCK-TITE ROOFING CO.
D. T. HOLLOWAY
ROOFING SIDING REPAIRING
Phone 2-0818 139 CHAPIN ST.

BRONXVILLE

GRAMATAN
COAL & SUPPLY COMPANY INC.
Coal, Fuel Oil, Cord Wood
Masons' and Builders' Supplies
73 KRAFT AVENUE TEL. 8090

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

General Insurance
NO account too small
service too great
BAXTER & PLATE
340 East 149th St. New York City
Mott Haven 9-8145
Yonkers 4882

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

HARRY P. HOBLIN
INCORPORATED
108 Kraft Ave.
Tel. 2107
Hardware
Paint
Housewares
Shop in a Hardware Store

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

HORLICK'S
The Original MALTED MILK
EDGAR S. BELLIS
DRUG STORE
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 1073

Duleto & Comstock Inc.
Outfitters to Men and Boys
Dry Cleaners and Tailors
40 PALMER AVENUE Tel. 4070

HIGH GRADE
Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0153-0154

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Grant 7431, 10 to 2 daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke
A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
111 MARION STREET
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
851 W. DELAVAN AV. at DELAWARE
Mabel Ruth Wedekindt L. 5410

Blue Coal and Semet-Solvay Coke
GEORGE GRADER
51 W. Northrup Pl. Pa. 6796

Buffalo's Telegraph Florist
Flowers by Wire
with Safety—Service Guaranteed
196 DELAWARE AVENUE
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP

THE WILLOW'S
727 ELMWOOD AVE.
We are making a specialty of our 65c Sunday Dinners, catering more particularly to families.
D. & H. Lackawanna Donner-Hanna
COAL ◆ COKE
"Let Us Coal Your Bin"
WM. H. WEIDT
292 Wohlers Ave. Ga. 0193
Local—MOVING—Long Distance

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO.
Miraclaners
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware
Dustless Full-Burning
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE
SPAULDING, HEDSTROM & SPAULDING CORP.
15 E. Genesee St. CLeveland 7900

GLOVERSVILLE

It's here
AEROTYPE
ESSO
Cars go for it!
Williams & Dye Co.
INCORPORATED

CLEARANCE SALE
of
Overcoats and Suits
Greater Savings and Better Values
H. I. ABDELLA INC.
7-11 CHURCH STREET

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE (Continued)

WE PLEDGE ourselves during 1935 to buy the best meats and to sell at the lowest possible prices, giving the best service we know how to give.
PUTMAN'S MARKETS
JOHNSTOWN GLOVERSVILLE

JAMESTOWN

NOW A GENUINE
FRIGIDAIRE
for your house as low as..... $109.50 up
Ask about our easy payment plan.
NELSON'S
Store of Specialty Shops
108-110 EAST SECOND STREET

When in Jamestown Eat at
DAVIS'
328 EAST FOURTH STREET
Phone 62-528
Rooms for Tourists

Manley-Henderson-Illingworth, Inc.
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Wellman Bldg. Phone 3886

KENMORE

GEORGE L. SEIFERT
All Nationally-Known Shoes
Rubbers Keds
Florsheim Enna Jettick Thorogood
Douglas Wilbur Coon Kali-sten-ik
2804 Delaware Avenue

QUALITY
WERNER'S FOODS
Delicatessen
3145 DELAWARE AVE. RI. 2564

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting Marcelling
Gladys Chandler 2803 Delaware Ave.
Ri. 2111

LARCHMONT

Drive A Plymouth or Chrysler
For Comfort and Performance
CHRYSLER MOTOR SALES and SERVICE
Now located at the STATION PLAZA
Telephones
For Service 2003 Larchmont 1331 for Sales

CLEANERS DYERS
Larchmont Centre Tailor
I. STERN, *Prop.*
We specialize in Remodeling Furs.
1929 PALMER AVE. Tel. Larchmont 156

PAINTER DECORATOR
F. ULLMANN
140 Harmon Drive
Larchmont 2276
WORKMEN SKILLED IN ALL MEDIUMS
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

● Esso ● Essolene ● Essolube
WEBB SERVICE
65 Post Road Larchmont 367
SPECIALIZED AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE

Long Island

BALDWIN

Service—Quality—Cleanness
is our Motto
For Better Cakes, Pies and Bread
Try HEIM'S
HEIM'S BAKERY
70 No. Grand Ave.
TELEPHONE FREEPORT 4087

DOUGLASTON

DOUGLASTON MARKET
GEORGE KEYES, Prop.
Prime Meats, Poultry and Sea Foods, Fancy Fruits, Groceries, Vegetables
Tel. BAyside 9-2080, 9-2081, 9-1749
DOUGLASTON, L. I.

FAR ROCKAWAY
Woodmere

Mrs. B. R. MATTHEWS
REAL ESTATE *and* INSURANCE
(Woodmere Blvd., Facing the Station)
Tel. Cedarhurst 3222

FLUSHING

Clara P. Andrews
HAIRDRESSER
154-22 Northern Blvd.
Superior work at moderate prices.
Spiral and Croquignole Permanent Waving
Open Tues. and Fri. evenings until 9 P. M.
PHONE FLUSHING 9-2813

Womrath's Popular Library Installed in
LOWERRE'S PHARMACY
149-24 41ST AVENUE
Opposite Murray Hill Station
Tel. Flushing 9-1701 Flushing 9-7203

Furniture, Antiques, Glassware, Prints, Books, Silver, Rugs, Paintings, Works of Art Bought and Sold
Whitman's Auction Rooms
INC.
154-16 Northern Blvd. Ph. Fl. 9-1811
Open Wed. and Sat. Evenings

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING (Continued)

JANUARY DRESS CLEARANCE
Open Evenings
Monday, Wednesday, Friday
only
The Boulevard Shop
141-05 Northern Boulevard

FREEPORT

PITTERMAN'S MARKET
PRIME MEATS and Broilers
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
TRY OUR HOME MADE SAUSAGE
118 S. Main St. Phone 1946

F. MONTALBANO
292 NORTH MAIN ST., FREEPORT
NEAR SEAMAN AVENUE
SHOE REPAIRING SHOP
Shoes Called For and Delivered
PHONE FREEPORT 3698

GREAT NECK

Outfit Your Children for School at the
NASSAU BOOTERY
HIKING SHOES DRESS SHOES KEDS
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Hair Dresser of Distinction
Permanent Wave Specialist
Latest Method
All branches of Beauty Culture
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308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

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JANUARY CLEARANCE
HATS from $1.00 up
DRESSES from $3.95 up
Exceptional Values
Ph. Hempstead 2782 Honest Values

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369 Front Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

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MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS MANHATTAN SHIRTS
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TIRES—TUBES—BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING AND ACCESSORIES
ON TIME
You make the terms.
Firestone Service Stores
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Tru-Form Shoes
SCIENTIFIC FOOTWEAR SERVICE
Established Over 20 Years
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TAILORS and FURRIERS
37-62 86th Street, near Roosevelt Ave.
Telephone Newtown 9-6975

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DEVOE PAINTS—SKATES GROUND
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SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
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Sandwich Shop and Restaurant
We Serve Dinners, Lunches, Teas
Southern Cooking
Open from 7 A. M. to 1 A. M.
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Betty Hat Shoppe
Ready Made—Draped to the Head—Individually Styled
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NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

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All Furs Reduced 33⅓% to 50%
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We offer a real man's service by expert barbers and an up-to-date 25c ladies' department headed by Miss Ellen.
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Children's Cotton Dresses
which arrived too late for Christmas trade will be sold at Cost.
Sizes 2 to 16 ..... $1 and $1.50
3709 83RD ST. *Next to Dinner Bell*

the little shop
gifts and greeting cards
arthur tower, decorator
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ENNA JETTICK
DISCONTINUED STYLES
Roosevelt Shoe Shop
Arch Preserver Shoes Also on Sale
8219 Roosevelt Avenue Cor. 83rd Street
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A SUGGESTION When in Need of a Gift
WATCHES and RINGS
WATCH ATTACHMENTS
JACOB FRIEDMAN
4042 82nd Street Opp. Jackson Theatre

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CORSET SPECIALIST
January Gossard Sale
$5.00 "MisSimplicity" $3.98
7.50 "MisSimplicity" 5.98
5.00 Gossard Front Lace 3.98
7.50 Gossard Front Lace 5.98
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Fur Coats Designed to Order at the Price of a "Ready-Made" Garment
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CREATIVE FURRIERS
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Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
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Permanent Wave—Hair Wave
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All Branches of the Work
Open Daily 9 to 9
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Batteries recharged and rentals. Goodyear tires, general repairs. Walter G. Kosch. Tel. Lynbrook 3793.

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65 ATLANTIC AVE.
Corner Sunrise Highway
We Specialize in Plate Dinners and Toasted Sandwiches
Candy and Soda
TELEPHONES LYN. 4827 and LYN 4891

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CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

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JEWELER
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks
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DEPARTMENT STORE
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of WALK-OVER, VITALITY and LOG CABIN SHOES
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Next to Queens Boro Gas & Electric Co.

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COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
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QUALITY GROCERY
We Specialize in the Best
Always Ready to Serve You
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NEW YORK

Long Island

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JEWELER
Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
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"Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing"
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Diamonds Re-Set While You Wait

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Quality Meats
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MILLINERY
Featuring
Bridal Veils
Bridesmaids' Hats
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Save on Your Household Budget
Roasted or Virginia Style HAMS Free of Charge
Housewives: Remember, on each roast we prepare for you there is a great saving, not alone on gas, but also on the ingredients that go to make up the various greates. If you are not yet a satisfied customer of our unique service, try at once and save time and money for yourself
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The Home of Home Cooking
Formerly on Jamaica Avenue
NOW 105-14 LIBERTY AVENUE
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Keys Made, Saws Filed and Retoothed
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CORSETS
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All Types of Corsets
January Only
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Expert Repairs on All Cars
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SPRING SP. $3.95
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Bryn Mawr and Satin Dasche' Underwear
L'Aiglon Cotton Frocks
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Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven
(Continued)

Exclusive But Not Expensive
GELLER'S
Curtains - Linens - Spreads
Phone Virginia 7-10118
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VON BROOK BROS.
Delicatessen
19 N. PARK AVENUE
Telephone
Rockville Centre 2463

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U. S. L. BATTERY SERVICE
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves.
R. V. C. 3677

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Cut Rate COSMETICS
CANDY AGENCY
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Permanent Waving
A Beautiful Wave 3.50 A Lasting Wave
MOLIETTA
Beauty Shop
49 FRONT STREET Tel. R. V. C. 43
All Wearing Apparel Hand Ironed
Phone Rockville Centre 3944

Note the clean whiteness and you'll say..... "Our laundry does it best"
DORIS' HAND LAUNDRY
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Licensed Electrical Contractors
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Member of the American Institute of Laundering
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MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Have Your
PRESSING REPAIRING CLEANING DYEING
done at the
Empire Tailoring Co.
123 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. 447
Furs Glazed and Repaired

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Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving Packing Storage

27-33 S. 6th Ave.
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CHELSEA FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Inc.

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Beverly 8800 Kingsbridge 6-8800
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The Best in Flowers
Always at
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PROCTOR BLDG., MT. VERNON, N. Y.
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Washing Machines and Mangles FOR $1.25 Electrical Repairs of All Kinds
With a guarantee of one year. Replacement Parts Extra
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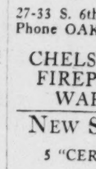

Famise is a scientific figure molding garment that controls and supports your figure in such a way that you are always comfortable due to its flexible features. It will give you that long, graceful streamline of today.
We have openings on our sales staff for responsible women.
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All Branches of
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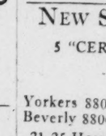
PROCTOR BUILDING
Tel. Oakwood 3890



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Make the Trust Company YOUR bank. Every banking facility and complete banking service.

NEW YORK

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Agent Sinclair Refining Co., Inc.
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TEL. 2111

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Milk and Cream
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Choice Meats and Poultry
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Free Delivery

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The Store of Cheerful Service
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FERGUSON'S
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PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH
4 portion tin 23c
PRUDENCE BEEF LOAF With Gravy
4-portion Tin 27c
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Save on Fuel Bills!
Nuroco "Cone-Cleaned" Anthracite
affords a substantial saving, it's scientifically cleansed free of impurities—gives more heat per ton, less ash.
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N. R. 1000

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IMPORTER
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WE PAY *IMMEDIATE CASH* FOR YOUR
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I. B. COHEN
Features
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Stetson Hats
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BRONX, N. Y.
For Appointment Call SEdgwick 3-0909

NEW YORK CITY

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Keeping in step with Monitor progress 27 years. Serving Monitor readers for the past seven years.

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Incorporated
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EXPERT WATCH and JEWELRY REPAIRING

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Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, Lingerie, Blouses, Kimonos, Robes, etc.
898 Flatbush nr. Church
261 Utica Ave., nr. Lincoln Pl.
125 Second Ave., New York City
Corsets and Brassieres fitted to your form by expert fitters.

NB TRADE MARK
Steinlein's HOME MADE MREAD
Baked Fresh Twice Daily
252 Patchen Avenue
(Between Fulton and Halsey)
Watch for the Baker's special.

The Harper Method Shop
(Miss Agnes Steiger)

Shampooing
Permanent Waving
Children's Care
885 FLATBUSH AVENUE
Cor. Church Avenue
National City Bank Building
Buckminster 2-5907 Suite 212

Roslyn Millinery
MRS. MEYERSON, *Mgr.*
Sample Hats—$-.98 up
Suede, Velours, Ribbon, Crepe and Hatter's Plush—
Excellent Values

620 Nostrand Ave., Near Dean st.
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn
(Continued)

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7506 FIFTH AVENUE
Clearing Sale of Silk or Wool Dresses
SPECIAL SALE OF CORSETS, COMBINATIONS

JOHN BENDER
Prime Meats and Poultry
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Sterling 3-2590

RATNER'S MILLINERY
708 Kings Highway
You are invited to visit our new shop and try on
Hats of Individuality
$2.00 to $5.00

Freda's Beauty Shop
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Tel. Shore Road 5-9482

CROQUIGNOLE AND SPIRAL PERMANENT WAVE, $5.00
MACHINELESS WAVES
JAMAL STEAM WAVE, $7.00
ZOTOS OIL WAVE, $10.00
CONTOURE COSMETICS

The Bunny Hat Shop
7712 FIFTH AVENUE

SMART MILLINERY

Manhattan
Phone RHinelander 4-6487

Martin Theiss
FLORIST
1103 Lexington Avenue
at 77th St. Subway Station
New York City

INSURANCE
(EVERY KNOWN KIND)
NATHAN H. WEIL, Inc.
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Murray Hill 2-6412

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YORK & KOELLSTED
"THE PELHAMS" FLOWER SHOP
Designers and Decorators
211 Wolf's Lane, Pelham, N. Y.
PHONE PELHAM 3389

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JUST 20 BRAND NEW
COATS
offered at a very special price
The regular $69.50 Coats
$48.00
Beautiful fabrics, trimmed with fine furs. Warmly interlined and lined with silk crepe.
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.

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Golden Guernsey Milk
Give Your Children the Best Milk Offered to the Public
GAUTHIER MILK CORP.
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Haberdashery Shop
31 MARKET STREET
The Home of
FINE SHIRTS
Neckwear, Hosiery and Men's Furnishings

JANUARY WHITE SALES
The Wallace Co.

SALTFORD SAYS
FLOWERS
will brighten up your home or office.
Have You Tried Our Weekly Service?

FIRST IN FASHION
Paris Millinery
Coats and Dresses

OIL OIL
Collingwood & Seaman
35 Market Street Phone 2330
DUSTLESS COAL

2 Cans, Different Kinds, 27c
B & M Pure Food Market
PHONE 6160
FREE DELIVERY

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Look for Rochester, N. Y., display advertising in the News Section.

hall
MEN'S SHOP
115 East Avenue, Sagamore
Manhattan Shirts and Pajamas
QUALITY MERCHANDISE

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

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REALTOR
SALES
RENTALS
MORTGAGES
INSURANCE
MANAGEMENT
802 Union Trust Building

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try It Today
You'll Order It Tomorrow
We ask your patronage
MAIN 18

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
76 Clinton Ave. So. Rochester, N.Y.
Specialists in Women's Clothes
We Handle Everything That a Woman Wears in Clothes of Individuality at Moderate Prices

JANUARY SALE
OF
FURS
FROM 20% to 50% REDUCTIONS
PROJANSKY CO.
FURRIERS AND TAILORS TO GENTLEWOMEN
39 EAST AVE.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glenwood 6161

Retirement Incomes, Annuities
Life Insurance
Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co.
ROBERT G. COOK
900 REYNOLDS ARCADE BLDG. MAIN 453

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON and DINNER
Dinner 75c and $1.00

FRANK K. YOUNG
542 Monroe Ave.
COAL ~ COKE
Monroe 461

Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
HOMELIKE MEALS
Prepared and Served by American Women
CANDIES fresh from our own kitchens.

FIRE AUTO
INSURANCE
In approved companies at lowest rates
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Rochester Theatre Building
MAIN 2503

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

HARVEY'S
Full Course Dinner
for your
DOG OR CAT
A Pure Cooked Meat Product
FRESH MADE DAILY
NO CANS TO OPEN
Packed in One-Pound Visking Casings
Keeps Indefinitely
Recommended by hundreds of satisfied users.
10c per lb. or 3 lbs. 25c
Manufactured and Sold by
ELDER'S MARKET
527 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

Frank A. Christa
High Grade Spices, Extracts Toilet Articles and Soaps
27 EVERGREEN STREET
Glenwood 4067-J

RYE

Theodore Friend's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 Purchase St.

SCARSDALE

PLUMBING—HEATING
Furnace Cleaning
High-Powered Vacuum
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
Scarsdale 2200 Nite Call 924

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
5 "CERTIFIED" LAUNDRY SERVICES
Phones
Yonkers 8800 Enterprise 7002
Beverly 8800 Kingsbridge 6-8800
21-25 Hawthorne Avenue

Depole Produce Market
Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables Hot House and Imported Products
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
34 Garth Road
Phone Scarsdale 4028

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBINSON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

HARTSDALE COAL COMPANY
Coal - Oil - Wood
Phone: Scarsdale 329

SCHENECTADY

Enna Jettick Shoes
$5—$6
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

THE CARL CO.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
417 State St. Tel. 4-7711
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality! *REMEMBER* Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schnectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.
The WALLACE CO.
For a Holiday Gift
Matrix Shoes
H. S. BARNEY CO.
STATE STREET Tel. 4-8411

BOOKS
For Recreation as well as for Serious READING—Always Carried in Stock
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE

FINE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4184

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

Home Dairy Co.
Cafeteria and Bakery
118 SO. SALINA STREET
320 SO. WARREN STREET

GERE & STOHRER
Incorporated
General Insurance
616 Chimes Bldg. Tel. 2-1497

P. R. QUINLAN
Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere
366 SO. WARREN STREET

The Holzwarth Store
1004 Lancaster Ave.

UTICA

January Sale of
LINENS--BEDDING
Now is the logical time to replenish your supply of Linens and Bedding at the January Sale prices. See our announcements of this money-saving event. Also, remember the January Clearance Sales.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.
The Fashion Center of Utica
D. PRICE & CO.
MODERN FASHIONS
for
MODERN WOMEN
Genesee at Devereaux

INSURANCE
Fire ✓ Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

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and
VISITING CARDS
W. B. WILCOX CO.
246 GENESEE STREET TEL. 2-0018

THE LINEN SHOPPE
R. A. Tafft
Dresses Millinery
Open Evenings
324 SQUARE ST. Tel. 4-1913

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE (Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

Annual Clearance
in All Departments
QUALITY FURS, DRESSES, CLOTH COATS, MILLINERY AND ACCESSORIES, MEN'S WEAR
HENRY MARTIN CO.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers, Cleaners, Ironers, Oil Burners, Ranges.
Sales and Repair Service
SCHWENDER'S
201-205 COLUMBIA ST. Ph. 2-0419

WHITE PLAINS

M. STEIN Millinery
"Hats people talk about"
134 EAST POST ROAD

Clearance Sale
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
for Women
$5.95 and $7.95
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP

10% DISCOUNT
On All Permanent Waves for the Month of January
Eugene—Frederics—Zotos Methods
Flozin Beauty Salon
99 MAMARONECK AVENUE W. P. 41644

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

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Look for New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

BRUSSEL'S
FOOD MARKET, Inc.
All Brands and Sizes
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Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

Programs will appear on Thursdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30 p. m., WBSO, 920kc.

Boston—Sundays, 5:15 p. m., WIXAL, 6040kc-49.7m (short wave only).

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Mondays, Jan. 14, 21, 28 and Feb. 4, 10:30 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

Washington—Thursdays, 5:45 p. m., WOL, 1310kc.

Florida

Jacksonville—Thursdays, biweekly, 12:05 p. m., WJAX, 900kc.

Miami—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WQAM, 560kc.

Maryland

Cumberland—Second and last Thursdays, 10 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc.

Hagerstown—Saturdays, Jan. 12, 26, 9 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc.

New Jersey

Atlantic City—Wednesdays, 11:30 a. m., WPG, 1100kc.

Newark—Fourth Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc.

New York

Buffalo—Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., WEBR, 1310kc.

New York City—Tuesdays, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Rochester—Saturdays, 8 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc.

Syracuse—Wednesdays, 10:30 a. m., WFBL, 1360kc.

Troy—Second Mondays, 6:30 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc.

Utica—Sundays, 2:15 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc.

Woodside—Wednesdays, 8 a. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

North Carolina

Greensboro—Sundays, Jan. 13, 20, 27, 2 p. m., WIBG, 1440kc.

Pennsylvania

Altoona—Fourth Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc.

Philadelphia—Thursdays, 5:15 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc.

Pittsburgh—Thursdays to Jan. 17, 1935, inc., 6:45 p. m., WWSW, 1500kc.

Shamokin—Sundays, 9 a. m., WKOK, 1210kc.

South Carolina

Greenville—Fridays, 10:45 a. m., WFBC, 1300kc.

Virginia

Norfolk—Third Sundays, 2:00 p. m., WGH, 1310kc.

West Virginia

Huntington—Second Mondays, 8:45 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc.

Central States

Arkansas

Blytheville—Wednesdays, 10:30 a. m., KLCN, 1290kc.

Little Rock—First and third Sundays, 1:30 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc.

Illinois

Chicago—Week days, 7:30 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc.

Indiana

Fort Wayne—Sundays, 9 a. m., WOWO, 1160kc.

Indianapolis—Fridays, 5:30 p. m., WFBM, 1230kc.

Terre Haute—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:15 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc.

Iowa

Des Moines—Sundays, 1 p. m., WHO, 1000kc.

Kansas

Kansas City—First Sundays, 5:15 p. m., WLBF, 1420kc.

Topeka—Third Sundays, 5:30 p. m., WIBW 580kc.

Wichita—Second and fourth Sundays, 5:15 p. m., KFH, 1300kc.

Kentucky

Lexington—First Mondays, 7:30 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc.

Louisville—Third Mondays, 3:15 p. m., WHAS, 820kc; second and fourth Saturdays, 9:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc.

Paducah—Wednesdays, 1:10 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc.

Michigan

Bay City—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc.

Detroit—Week days, 8:45 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc.

Ironwood—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc.

Muskegon—Thursdays, 10:15 a. m., WKBZ, 1500kc.

Royal Oak—Sundays, 5 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc.

Mississippi

Gulfport—Second and fourth Saturdays, 9 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc.

Vicksburg—Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WQBC, 1360kc.

Missouri

Cape Girardeau—Wednesdays and Thursdays, Jan 23 and 24; Feb. 20 and 21; March 20 and 21; April 17 and 18; May 15 and 16; June 12 and 13; July 10 and 11; Aug. 7 and 8, Sept. 4 and 5, 9 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc.

Nebraska

Lincoln and Omaha—Thursdays, 12:30 p. m., KFAB, 770kc.

Scottsbluff—First and third Tuesdays, 8 a. m., KGKY, 1500kc.

York—Second and fourth Tuesdays, 8 a. m., KGBZ, 930kc.

Ohio

Cincinnati—Alternate Thursdays, 8 a. m., WKRC, 550kc; Mondays, 8:30 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc.

Cleveland—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WHK, 1390kc.

Columbus—Alternate Thursdays, 10 a. m., WAIU, 640kc.

Toledo—Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City—Second and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., KOMA, 1480kc.

Tulsa—First and third Sundays, 1:15 p. m., KTUL, 1400kc.

South Dakota

Huron—Fridays, 1 p. m., KDGY, 1340kc.

Pierre—Wednesdays, 2 p. m., KGFX, 630kc.

Watertown—Thursdays, 2:30 p. m., KGCR, 1210kc.

Tennessee

Memphis—First six week days of each month, 7:45 a. m., WMC, 780kc.

Texas

Amarillo—Sundays, 1:45 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc.

Austin—Sundays, 9:45 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc.

Corpus Christi—Wednesdays, 9 a. m., KGFI, 1300kc.

Dallas—Sundays, 2 p. m., KRLD, 1400kc.

Fort Worth—Sundays, 2:30 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc.

Galveston—Wednesdays, 12:30 p. m., KLUF, 1370kc.

Houston—Sundays, 1 p. m., KPRC, 920kc.

Port Arthur—Sundays, 1:15 p. m., KPAC, 1260kc.

Weslaco—Sundays, 3 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc

Wisconsin

Janesville—Thursdays, 8:45 a. m., WCLO, 1200kc.

Milwaukee—Every other week, week days 7:02 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc.

Poynette—Tuesdays, 4 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc.

Stevens Point—Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Jan. 24, 25 and 26, 8:45 a. m., WLBL, 900kc.

Mountain States

Colorado

Denver—Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., KLZ, 560kc.

Far Western States

California

Eureka—Wednesdays, 9 a. m.; Saturday, Jan. 19, in co-operation with the Ministerial Association, 8 a. m., KIEM, 1210kc.

Hollywood—Sundays, Jan. 13, 20, and 27, 12:45 p. m., KMTR, 570kc.

Long Beach—Daily and Sundays, 2 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Los Angeles—Daily and Sundays, 5 p. m., KFAC, 1300kc.

Los Angeles—In "Church Quarter Hour," co-operating with the Federation of Protestant Churches of Los Angeles, monthly, eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth, 8 a. m.; when period falls on Friday, 7:45 a. m., KFI, 640kc.

San Diego—In "Good Cheer Hour," co-operating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturdays, 9 a. m., KFSD, 600kc.

San Francisco—Week days, 8 a. m.; Sundays, 8:15 a. m., KYA, 1230kc.

Santa Barbara—In "Church Quarter Hour," co-operating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30 a. m., KDB, 1500kc.

Nevada

Reno—First and third Fridays, 8 a. m., KOH, 1380kc.

Oregon

Klamath Falls—Tuesdays and Fridays, 1 p. m., KFJI, 1210kc.

Portland—First Sundays, 2:30 p. m., Thursdays 7:45 a. m., KEX, 1180kc; Tuesdays, 9:45 p. m., KFJR, 1300kc.

Washington

Tacoma—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., KMO, 1330kc.

Yakima—Tuesdays, 7:45 a. m., KIT, 1310kc.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—Sundays, 8:45 p. m., Thursdays, 7 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc.

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., CJOR, 680kc.

Ontario

Hamilton—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc.

Ottawa—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., CRCO, 880kc.

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Foreign

Australia

Victoria

Melbourne—Fridays, 10:30 p. m., 3DB, 1180kc.

New Zealand

Auckland—First Tuesdays, 9 p. m., 1ZB (Friendly Road), 1090kc.

Music

Boston Morning Musicales

It was a fortuitous circumstance which brought Maria Olszewska, contralto, and Jan Smeterlin, pianist, to the ballroom of the Hotel Statler yesterday morning as artists for the third program of the Boston Morning Musicales sponsored by the Boston School of Occupational Therapy. Bernard Weiser was the pianoforte accompanist for Mme. Olszewska who sang three groups, the first of which comprised airs by Handel, Giordani and Paisiello. The next group was dedicated to Brahms and the singer closed with three songs by Strauss. Mr. Smeterlin's initial offering was the Mozart Sonata in F major, followed by the Bach-Busoni arrangement of the organ Choral Prelude "Rejoice, beloved Christians." An Etude, a pair of Waltzes, a Nocturne and a Ballad by Chopin completed Mr. Smeterlin's program.

It was evident yesterday morning that Mme. Olszewska might be transplanted with success from her environment of the opera house to the concert platform. That the listener found some of her songs more acceptable than others in nowise belittles her art. She has, however, developed a tendency toward "scooping" her tones, both in attack and in upward melodic progression, which does not improve the quality of her interpretations, nor was she yesterday too careful with the finals of phrases, in many instances bringing them to a point of virtual inaudibility, noticeably in "Salamander" and "Ständchen" by Brahms, songs which were otherwise beautifully sung. Her way with "Caro mio ben" by Giordani and "Nel cor piu non si sento" by Paisiello led us to feel that Mme. Olszewska might have penetrated more deeply to the heart of each song, but we have praise along for her masterly singing of "Traum durch die Dämmerung," "Ruhe, meine Seele" and "Ständchen" by Strauss. It was Mme. Olszewska at the top of her bent which, as Boston audiences know, is very fine singing indeed.

Mr. Smeterlin again captured his audience. The Mozart was originally treated, the Allegro praiseworthily free from sentimental overplay and the Adagio brought forward as the songful bit its composer intended it to be. We do not like piano transcriptions of organ pieces by Bach, but if we must have them, by all means let Mr. Smeterlin be the one to play them. He almost converts us. His Chopin, however, is something to remember. He plays a Waltz as such and he infuses a Nocturne with an evanescent quality for which the listener is grateful. The entire Chopin group was brilliantly performed and revealed the pianist in some of his finest moments. G. M. S.

Motion Pictures

"Enter Madame"

There are many amusing things, not a few of them intentionally so, in the film version of Gilda Varesi's play, "Enter Madame," now at the Paramount and Fenway, Boston. Those which presumably were not designed to amuse may be divided into two classes: those in which Hollywood improves upon its material, as when it sets the Prayer scene of "Cavalleria Rusticana" within the church, and those in which the cinematic treatment fails to produce the correct response in the audience, as when the stabbing of Baron Scarpia by Tosca evokes giggles from the spectators.

It is an interesting point, just why the customers should laugh at the big second-act scene of "Tosca," which is certainly melodramatic enough for any taste. We should not like to believe that Elissa Landi's acting of the name part was the cause of the laughter, although it must be confessed that the casting of Miss Landi as Mme. Della Robbia was one of the major missteps of 1935. It is not merely that Miss Landi is so obviously not singing the arias of Santuzza and Tosca; she isn't the type at all. Cary Grant does well enough as the playboy husband, but it is really the minor characters who furnish most of the amusement.

The companion feature is the cinematic account of Mr. Chesterton's clerical detective, Father Brown. Walter Connolly is satisfactory as the priest, but the film tends to accent the sentimentality and improbability of the whole affair of Flambeau (Paul Lukas).

Daily Features

Cartoons of the Week

—McCutcheon in Chicago Tribune
The Bugle Call to Arms

MAYBE WE'D BETTER USE THIS EXCLUSIVELY!
NEW AND OLD FORMS OF
PUBLIC WORKS AND WORK RELIEF PROJECTS
DOLE SYSTEM OF DIRECT RELIEF
1935 BUSINESS PICK-UP

—Messner in Rochester Times-Union
Changing the Mixture

GOV'T POWER COMPETITION
AND I THOUGHT UNCLE SAM WENT INTO WALL ST. TO PROTECT THE SMALL INVESTORS?
UTILITY Co
UTILITY Co. STOCK HOLDER

—Brown in Chicago Journal of Commerce
The New Dome Is Taking Shape

—Messner in Rochester Times-Union
A Voice in the Wilderness

Yucca Jim

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

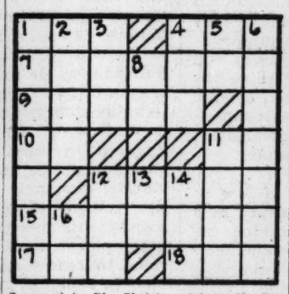
A Likeness

I ONCE sustains the acquaintance of a gent which scatters grain real generous on a shed roof. When fifty or a hundred English sparrows gets centered on this here unexpected windfall an' is peckin' plumb industrious an' chirpin' happy an' contented, why he lets drive with both barrels of his scattergun. I never was quite able to determine whether this individual got his idea from some stock exchanges, or the stock exchanges got their system from him. Maybe a little regulatin' of stock sellin' won't come amiss.—*Yucca Jim.*

Today's Limerick

A race horse, now comfy and slow,
Hauls milk—and it's just stop and go!
Such procedure, of course,
Quite perplexes the horse,
And makes his life one round of whoa.

Cross-Word Puzzle No. 48



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—A passing fancy
4—Aeriform fluid
7—Essential part
9—Indian princess
10—A city of Chaldea
11—Musical note
12—Fog-horn
15—Arsenate of copper
17—Male child
18—Piece of furniture

Down

1—Flat sticks
2—Winged
3—Lair
4—Turn to the right
5—Indefinite article
6—Married
8—Pronoun
11—Apportion
12—Transgression
13—Preposition
14—Bony rod
16—An international language

(The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere)

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Window Boxes

IN THE fall a friend clipped your "Vocations" item headed "Garden Work," and handed it to a young man out of work and rather discouraged. He read and re-read it.

Next morning he was up early, making preparations which included hiring a bicycle with a carrier for a day, and loading on a large basket, burlap bags, knife, hatchet, cord and a lunch. Then he made for the woods. All day long he hunted his materials, and when at dusk he rode back to town folks stared at the moving forest show.

Next day with his basket piled full of evergreen, black alder berries, mosses, barberry, ground pine, bay berry, rose hips, oak leaves, his pockets bulging with trowel, knife, scissors, wire, he sallied forth. Wherever he saw empty window boxes, an urn or vase, he called, offering to fill them satisfactorily, or to dress a glass bowl or fancy dish with partridge berries.

There were few refusals, as the temptation to see the work done with these natural beauties fresh from the fields, was irresistible. Cash, thanks, and wholesome work came to him; acknowledgments to to The Christian Science Monitor.

Gertrude A

Daily Anecdote

Dr. Johnson's Memory

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE illustrious Dr. Johnson had a keen memory. When his good friend, Dr. Hawksworth, was writing his Ode on Life, the two were guests at a house in the country. Hawksworth, anxious to get so valuable an opinion, asked Dr. Johnson to listen to what he was writing at the time.

When the reading was completed, Dr. Johnson said: "I cannot well determine on a first hearing; read it again. Second thoughts are sometimes best." Hawksworth gladly complied, after which Dr. Johnson himself read it, and complimented it highly.

At breakfast next morning Dr. Johnson again brought up the subject of Hawksworth's poem. "I think it excellent," repeated Johnson, "but I doubt its originality." Hawksworth, very much alarmed, asked for proof, whereupon Johnson repeated the whole poem, omitting but a few lines. "What do you say now, Hawky?" jeered Johnson.

"Only this," replied Hawksworth, "that I shall repeat nothing of my composing before you again; for you have a memory that would convict an author of plagiarism in any court of literature in the world."

Quotation for Today

IT IS not a lucky word this same impossible: no good comes of those that have it so often in their mouth.

—CARLYLE

—Donahey in Cleveland Plain Dealer
And That Means All of Us!

A Bowlful of Pup

Sitting in a Bowl and Waiting for a Time Exposure Isn't What It's Cracked Up to Be, Especially When a Pup Would Lots Rather Be Chewing on a Shoe. The Picture Was Submitted to the Monitor Camera Club by Henry W. Boyden, Portland, Maine.

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: Trains are at last catching up with our train caller. The streamlined announcement has been standard in American depots for years.

Dallas News: Possibly the reason accidents have increased from drunken driving since repeal is that skidding usually occurs when the country is wet.

San Francisco Chronicle: New York excess cabbage is to be converted into sauerkraut. Now to beat the inevitable election baloney surplus into frankfurters.

Weston Leader: Cellophane has grown into such familiar use as to overcome one's first impression that it was something they played in the band.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Orpah

ORPAH was born and raised in the country of Moab, to the east of the Dead Sea; and there she appears to have married an Ephrathite named Mahlon, who with his parents, Elimelech ard Naomi, and his brother Chilion, had migrated to Moab from Bethlehem in Judah, because of a famine in their native land (Ruth 1: 1f.). After some ten years Mahlon passed on, as did his brother Chilion—who had married Orpah's sister Ruth (vs. 4f.); and the two sisters made ready to accompany their mother-in-law Naomi, who had decided to return to Judah, now that her husband and her sons were no longer with her (vs. 7).

Naomi sought to dissuade her companions from this course, thanking them for their consideration, but counseling them to remain in their own land, among their own people. While Ruth refused to leave Naomi, Orpah was at length persuaded to "go back unto her people and unto her gods" (Ruth 1:15), and so she passed from the page of history.

In Lighter Vein

No Hint

A little girl who liked to visit next door, often came home eating a piece of cake. Her mother, on learning that she had asked for it, explained that good manners forbad doing this, and emphatically told her she must never ask for cake or anything to eat, while visiting.

A few days later, while visiting, the child said: "Mrs. Robinson, I see you're making a cake. But you're not going to give me any, are you?"

Future Barnums

For the first time in several years, the 20-pounder was visiting his sister. There were two little nephews, and they had never seen anyone quite so enormous as their uncle. During the day, many of their little playmates came in and solemnly looked the tremendous personage over from stem to stern, much to his embarrassment.

That night, at dinner, the Gargantuan uncle learned that his enterprising little nephews had been charging their playmates a penny apiece to see him.—*Legion Monthly.*

Signs Both Ways

Benedict: "Did you hear that the Bachelors' Club presented Jones a copy of the sign language on the occasion of his marriage? Exaggeration, eh?"

Bachelor: "Perhaps so, but he'll need it for his checkbook!"

Remember?

When skates were made of wood with metal runner, and screwed into the heel?

—*Charles H., Toronto*

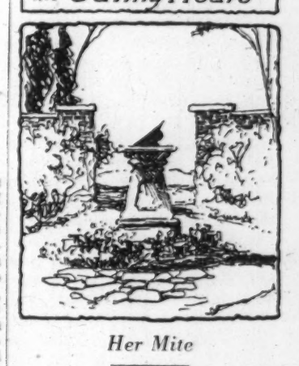
When we used feather dusters, and darkened the room so the flies wouldn't come in?

—*Gertrude E. G., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.*

When men wore dickie bosoms over flannel shirts, on Sundays?

—*Charles H., Toronto*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Her Mite

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

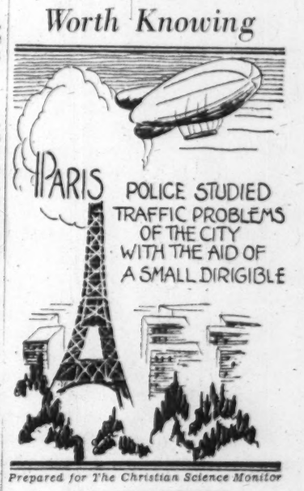
Toronto

SOME time ago a woman asked a few friends to assist her in making warm quilts for some needy families; and the work was undertaken. Recently, a little Scotch woman, from whom the woman purchases thread, darning-cotton, etc., called, and noting the work, offered to buy and contribute a yard of print cloth. She said that she had little to give anyone, but was eager to help, for she knew from experience what it meant to be cold.

The following week she brought a yard of red and white print, which the other women managed to scatter in three quilt tops. Meanwhile, they wondered how many blocks the donor had walked, how many steps she had climbed, and how many door bells she had rung, to earn that one yard of print.

All admitted that it is satisfying to open a filled purse and hand out a dollar here and there; but to squeeze out a few cents from a meager purse reminded them vividly of the widow's mite.

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

For the Scrapbook

Teaching others, we learn ourselves.—*Seneca.*

No change of circumstances can repair a defect of character.—*Emerson.*

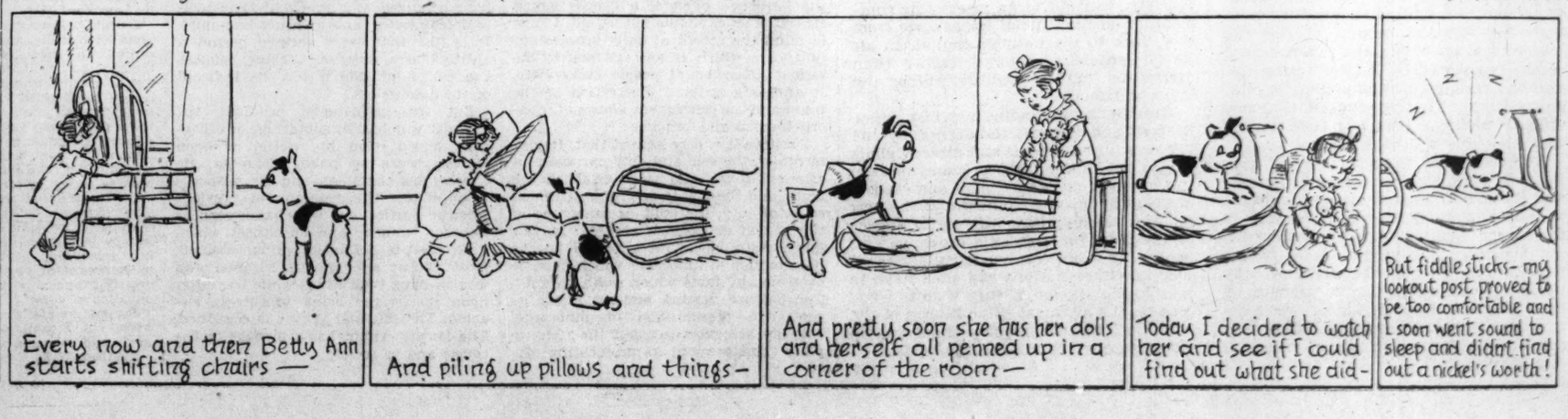
Counsel is more sure that comes from holy places.—*Plautus.*

Rome was not built in a day but someone must have started it in a day.

"Cannot" is a lie because one half of the word is a contradiction of the other.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Missed the Whole Show*

By CARMACK


Every now and then Betty Ann starts shifting chairs—
And piling up pillows and things—
And pretty soon she has her dolls and herself all penned up in a corner of the room—
Today I decided to watch her and see if I could find out what she did—
But fiddlesticks—my lookout post proved to be too comfortable and I soon went sound to sleep and didn't find out a nickel's worth!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

The Relief Revolution

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S new relief plan is being hailed as a guarantee of jobs to every American willing and able to work. Certainly it is a more explicit and practical acknowledgment of governmental responsibility to provide livelihood—or "security of livelihood"—for citizens than we have hitherto heard from the head of a capitalistic government.

Compared with the words and works of public leaders only a few years ago, the President's plan appears revolutionary. If so, it is only the expression of a revolution in popular thought. Indeed, it is in this changed attitude of the American people toward relief, more than in any official acceptance of Communism or Fascism, or any other of the usual bogeys, that the new American revolution has occurred. Great Britain, of course, would not consider the Government's assumption of some responsibility for the workless as revolutionary. And the reports from London that Britain has just pledged itself to assist every able-bodied low-wage worker who is out of a job signify only a further development of official responsibility.

The pioneer American asked no one to guarantee him an opportunity to work; in the conquering of a continent there were always jobs of one kind or another. While scarcity was regarded as natural and panics as inevitable, there was little effort to hold government to account.

But politicians fostered a belief that one party or another could provide a "full dinner pail." Economists began to teach that an economic system was made by men and should be run for the benefit of men—of all the men in one country at least. Then men who had votes heard that machines had made possible an economy of plenty—if only it could be managed and distributed so as to keep the machines and men busy. Yet what could the individual, faced by monopolies, unions, pools (both of wheat and stocks) and multiplying governmental interferences (regulations, subsidies, tariffs) do to insure the operation of this available economy of plenty? The task looked too big for anybody but government.

Today in the United States there is less assurance that government is big enough. However, there is plenty of insistence that if government cannot supply an economic system that provides jobs it must, temporarily at least, itself provide for those willing to work.

During the 1932 campaign Mr. Roosevelt declared:

> Every man has a right to life, and this means he has also a right to make a comfortable living. He may, by sloth or crime, decline to exercise that right, but it may not be denied him.

Another quotation to the same effect reads:

> No American should go hungry or cold if he is willing to work. . . . There has been—at least since our society realized that its new inventions enabled it to produce a plenty—a general acceptance of the responsibility that the system should provide a foundation of security to the deserving which would afford them economic safety and freedom from fear.

These words did not come from the White House or from any New Dealer; they are from Herbert Hoover's book, "The Challenge to Liberty." Thus do two great exponents of American individualism agree on society's responsibility to provide "an avenue" (in Mr. Roosevelt's words) or "a foundation" (in Mr. Hoover's) of economic security.

A foundation or an avenue, be it observed, is not a "meal ticket." It recognizes no vested right to relief, whether or not a man makes any effort to help himself. It gives no encouragement to the spectacle we have witnessed in the last year of men on relief "striking" for higher allowances. But it does offer a chance to work. And the recognition of this obligation has implications which are indeed revolutionary. For if a government acknowledges a responsibility to supply jobs when the economic system fails to supply them, it is more likely to do something to see that there shall be no such failure.

Sowing Cordiality

THAT the negotiations culminating in the establishment of cordial relations between France and Italy have been under way for a longer period than that occupied by the formal conference between M. Laval and Signor Mussolini is recognized. But of what the preparatory work consisted is less well known.

To M. Louis Barthou, M. Laval's predecessor as French Foreign Minister, goes much of the credit for the Franco-Italian agreement. He cultivated friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries years before the governmental accord symbolized by Il Duce's presentation of a bouquet of pink orchids to Mlle. Josée Laval. To this end M. Barthou utilized political channels, newspapers, travel bureaus, railroads and hotels.

He encouraged the publishing of news items in the French press presenting Italy and Italians in a favorable light, and the Italian Foreign Office was requested to discourage Italian newspapers from printing articles which might arouse feeling against the French. M. Barthou also worked through the tourist agencies in both countries. French students were encouraged to visit Italy, and Italian students to see France, on special excursion trips, with lowered railroad and hotel rates. Thus Henri and Giuseppe met on friendly terms and each discovered to his astonishment that the other fellow was not so bad as he had been portrayed.

Surely methods such as these are not so complicated that other countries cannot follow them. This happy result of employing business and cultural relations to promote agreement between two peoples is indicative of the potential might of private organizations in developing international understanding. It may offer an answer to the oft-heard question: "How can we, as individuals, aid the cause of world peace?"

On the World Court's Step

AT LAST the United States stands on the verge of giving tangible proof of its willingness to rely on reason instead of force in the settlement of international disputes. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which for four years has pigeonholed the protocols providing for American accession to the World Court signed by President Hoover, has now reported them to the Senate by a vote of 14 to 7.

This is the closest the American Government has ever come to joining any of the active agencies set up by the nations to adjust their differences by reason instead of force. Informally and individually Americans have proved their interest in and support of peace machinery. Officially and collectively they have, except for the vague Kellogg pact and some dust-gathering arbitration treaties, put their reliance on force. This is not a pleasing fact for Americans to contemplate, but actions speak louder than words.

Even now the committee has attached a condition to American membership. Isolationists, some of whom undoubtedly are sincerely fearful of American involvement in European politics, have forced the adoption of a reservation which denies the Court the right to give an advisory opinion in any case in which the United States is a party. The Hurst-Root formula had already given America a protection which half a hundred other member nations, big and little, had never considered necessary. It provided that in such a case the United States could withdraw from the Court without prejudice, should an advisory opinion be rendered.

It was thought that this special provision would cause the Court to refuse to give an advisory opinion where America was involved. But now the State Department has consented to a supersafeguard. Some opponents of the Court believe the other members will not accept it, and thus their purpose of keeping the United States out will be achieved. But as the Hurst-Root formula would probably have operated to bar advisory opinions, and since in practice there has been no great demand for such opinions, the likelihood is that the other members will make even this concession.

That evidently is the State Department's belief. It anticipates an early completion of the step five Presidents have urged and that to most Americans seems a safe and meager pledge of their country's desire to seek the settlement of disputes by reason instead of force.

"Blue Ribbon" of the Air?

WHILE news dispatches and photographs tell a fast-paced world of progress in building the British superliner Queen Mary and the great French ship Normandie, other reports forecast a competition which would take away much of the importance and perhaps some of the bitterness of this subsidized battle for supremacy in shipbuilding. With the Graf Zeppelin showing profits on its South American trips, Germany is preparing to make a bid to keep its "A-deck" passengers by turning to the air lanes.

From Berlin comes word of a proposed ocean airship "line" which will seek worldwide as well as Atlantic ocean trade. Work has already begun on a new Zeppelin terminal at Frankfort-am-Main. It is on the level floor of the Rhine Valley and closer to European centers than Friedrichshafen, the old port. Fast airplane service to all parts of Europe is planned. Another port of call is promised for Seville, Spain.

From Washington, a dispatch reports that Dr. Hugo Eckener, famous commander of the Graf, is in the capital to confer with government officials for temporary use of airship moorings at Lakehurst, Cape May and Miami. He is enthusiastic over the possibility of Washington as a transatlantic air terminus. This last, in itself, is an interesting commentary on the shift of importance from New York to the nation's capital. In air travel, centers of interest rather than deep-water harbor facilities will be the important factor.

Thus Germany, finding her fast liners, Bremen and Europa, threatened by the two new luxury vessels and already challenged by Italian craft, proposes to keep the cream of passenger, mail and express business by turning to the air. If the new airships can duplicate the performances of the Graf for fast, safe crossings and profits, the project has possibilities of success. Other nations will then have to take to the air, too, if they wish to compete for the mythical "Blue Ribbon of the Atlantic," and water-borne ships will rip out staterooms to make cargo holds.

The Fighting Editor

IT IS rather hard to believe now that George Bixby was once known as a "fighting editor." American country editors were generally a belligerent sort in the "good old days." A stock of invective was considered as necessary as a case of type. George had plenty of the first article and was liberal in the use of it. The "skulking coyote" who edited the opposing paper and the "compounders of claptrap and corruption" who comprised the opposition party got off easily when that was the worst he called them.

Naturally he roused the wrath of a lot of people. The wonder is that he escaped physical harm. He did have several "narrow squeaks." Every now and then someone would come in "looking for the editor." One was a commissioner from the upper end of the county. This commissioner had proposed to use some of the county funds in a way that would be of especial benefit to his district. It was a perfectly natural piece of political husbandry. But the commissioner happened to belong to the opposition party and his constituents did most of their trading in a rival town. So what George had to say about the official and his shortcomings fairly made the paper crackle.

A couple of days later a rather robust and plainly enraged man entered the printing office. He had a copy of the paper in his hands. Thrusting it at George, he pointed to the remarks about the county commisioner and demanded: "I want to see the skunk who wrote that pack of lies."

George saw he was in a tight spot. Reaching for the paper, he remarked: "Just let me glance at it, so I can tell whose writing it is."

Playing for time, he went over to the window as though to get a better light to read by. In so doing he glanced out. Tom Andrews, a farmer from south of town, was just coming out of the bank across the street. Andrews was a massive man, weighing around 250 pounds. George knew him slightly and decided to take a long chance. Turning around he said:

"Oh yes, Mr. Andrews is the man you want to talk to about that. I see him across the street now. Just wait and I'll call him over."

The visitor looked out and saw the man George indicated. His manner changed hastily.

"Don't bother," he said. "I just wanted to say that whoever wrote that was a little severe with me. But you can tell him yourself when he comes around here again."

The sight of George Bixby does not excite thoughts of violence in anybody now. It has been a long time since any fighting language appeared in his paper.

Some readers are not satisfied with George's paper. They complain that it ought to take more of a stand on things of importance.

"When I was young and fiery they said I was vindictive and always stirring up trouble," he remarked one day. "Now that I am fat and full of good will, they say I am lazy and lacking in public spirit." E. H. T.

Celebrities Off Parade: Henry P. Davison

By William Dana Orcutt

Author and expert on typography, the art of printing and the making of fine books.

WHEN I first met Henry P. Davison it would never have occurred to me that he could ever become a subject for a series covering celebrities on or off parade. For years his name had been familiar as a partner in the House of Morgan, and as one of the ablest financiers of his generation; but to possess these essential qualities does not necessarily make a man into a celebrity. When, however, circumstances selected Davison as their instrument to transform Florence Nightingale's original conception of the Red Cross into an inspired vision of extending succor to wounded nations rather than merely to individuals, Davison was definitely placed in a position to earn the coveted laurel wreath.

H. P. Davison

Up to the time when he was appointed Chairman of the Red Cross War Council by President Wilson, Davison had been interested in philanthropic enterprises only from the same standpoint as that of any other wealthy man who contributes generously of his surplus to worthy causes. But the Red Cross proposition seemed to offer him something beyond this. Here was an old, established organization facing present opportunities for service far beyond its accepted physical limitations. Could it be enlarged to meet the necessities? After all, the problem differed only in scope from what Davison had already demonstrated was practical in financial development. But here the capital invested became an outright gift from the shareholders, with no thought of other than human dividends. The idea appealed to Davison's creative instinct, and he was intrigued to discover what the reaction would be.

* * *

The manner of our meeting was characteristic of the swiftness of his decisions. I had been chairman of publicity for the New England Division of the Red Cross in Boston. Pieces of my publicity reached Washington, and attracted Davison's attention. As Ivy Lee told me, "He made no comment beyond saying to me, 'Wire Orcutt that I want to see him here in Washington.'"

Once in Washington there was no alternative for me except to stay there. This demonstrated another of Davison's characteristics. He made no inquiries as to whether I was in a position to separate myself from business and family responsibilities; nor, curiously enough, did I advance any objection, even though many substantial ones existed. Davison thought he had discovered in me a cog that fitted into the great machine he was building, and when I accepted the assignment as a matter of course, I was wholly unaware that I had paid a tangible tribute to his personal charm.

So it was that I watched the early chaos associated with the mushroom growth of the Red Cross, from 480,000 to over 20,000,000 members, gradually become transformed into a perfectly organized machine under Davison's masterly generalship. In June, 1917, came the first Red Cross drive for funds. The most daring member of the Council hesitatingly suggested $10,000,000 as an objective. Davison did not argue, but made the laconic remark, "We are going out for $100,000,000." His associates were aghast. The word "impossible" was on every lip, but such was the confidence inspired by their chairman that the word was never spoken. The Council went out for $100,000,000, and the American nation, eager to place their contributions in the hands of an impeccable stewardship that could administer the funds better than the people themselves, contributed $14,000,000 beyond the stipulated objective.

All this is history; but while history was being made, Davison himself was being transformed from a hard-headed financier into a humanitarian agent of supreme effectiveness. Living as he did during those hectic months in Washington and Europe, there were few opportunities for conversation which touched on personal matters, yet there was enough said to make me aware that Davison's early approach to the Red Cross had entirely changed. He had accomplished his constructive effort, and was content to leave the routine in the hands of his lieutenants. That phase was completed, and he might easily have dropped out of the organization, the recipient of unstinted credit for a great task well done.

* * *

There was another phase, recognized by those of us who passed through the fire, to which I have never seen reference made. The common conception of the Red Cross during the great war was that of a gigantic benevolent organization rendering unparalleled humanitarian service, but beyond even the vast importance of that impersonal contribution stands the vital and direct effect the Red Cross work had upon the development of the workers themselves.

Davison was an outstanding example. He had learned that a man's real gift comes not from parting with surplus wealth but from personal sacrifice and service. He became a changed man. The fact that he had successfully organized his great machine into an efficient and powerful agent now seemed less important. His interests were now centered not in finance, nor in organization, nor in consolidation. He became obsessed with an overpowering determination to make sure that the work he had fostered for humanity should continue to function for all time to come.

It has always seemed to me that Davison's vision was the most inspired of any that came out of the great war—even greater than Woodrow Wilson's League of Nations. What he had in mind was in reality the apotheosis of the League of Nations idea. He undertook to develop a League of Red Cross Societies as an international organization subject to the limitations of no single nationality; financed by fixed contributions from governments rather than from individuals; absolutely independent of politics; responsive only to the call of humanity, with no consideration of race or geographical location. The call might come to relieve suffering from a tidal wave in Japan or from a drought in the western American states. The reaction would be the same.

The fulfillment of Davison's magnificent conception has been delayed by world conditions, but the essential plans, worked out in minutest detail, were fully prepared before he resigned his position as chairman of the Red Cross War Council. There they stand. When once made effective, the world can but admit that few men ever conceived finer visions.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Attorney for the Defense

By Frank L. Perrin

TRADITION and precedent, those persistent shades which hover about courts of law and which are the silent partners especially of attorneys for the defense, seem to conspire more often in efforts to shield the guilty than to prevent the unjust punishment of those wrongly accused. The pendulum has swung far in the opposite direction while legislators and judges have sought a fair and reasonable reversal of the ancient rule which placed upon the accused the onus of establishing, by convincing proof, his innocence and immunity. Now, if one may judge from a more or less superficial study of recorded cases, the burden of proof is upon the state, or society, to prove guilt, not beyond a reasonable doubt, but beyond the shadow of doubt.

With this sympathetic advantage there has grown up, as a part of American criminal jurisprudence, the school of defense lawyers whose deans and students have become adept in the art. The prevalence of major crimes has provided the opportunity and the picturesque arena for the practice of skillful artistry. Their rewards, in many cases, have been rich. Their resourcefulness and cunning are applauded by the mob and admired, all too often, by the sober-minded who otherwise denounce the miscarriage of justice.

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It seems to me that in its reverse movement the pendulum of public opinion has, in effect, permitted the state and the witnesses for the prosecution to be placed upon trial, and because of this it has accorded to the attorney for even the hardened offender a license which ethical practice should not permit. I have in mind the record of daily proceedings in a case which is now attracting the serious attention of people everywhere. It affords a striking illustration of the trend and the consequent abuses of modern inquisitorial practice.

I believe it will be agreed that, fundamentally, the sole and only purpose of a criminal court trial is to establish the truth, and thereby to determine, through court or jury, the guilt or innocence of the person or persons accused. In this undertaking the state is bound by the presumption of innocence which must be overcome by facts which establish guilt. The defense, resting serenely under its protective presumption of innocence, actually arrogates to itself the right to place the state and its prosecuting officers and witnesses, voluntary or reluctant, upon trial.

Those of you who have never been called to the witness stand in a criminal case to testify for the prosecution may have little realization of the disadvantageous position of even a sincere and truthful witness when subjected to the tender mercies of a professional defense lawyer. Those who have had this experience know all too well the humiliation which these hapless persons suffer.

* * *

Can any reasonable rule of law or practice justify the course pursued by a defense lawyer who, by cunning innuendo, seeks to besmirch the character of a witness who, willingly or otherwise, has given testimony damaging to his client? The credibility of a witness, either for the prosecution or the defense, can, of course, be attacked. But this attack should be upon the testimony adduced and the fact thereby established, rather than by suggestions, implications or allusions which are not germane.

The license assumed by defense lawyers in this respect does not, when indulged, further the cause of justice or tend, in the end, to establish the truth or the fact as to innocence or guilt. The intent, undeniably, is to influence such jurors as may be susceptible to the persuasive cunning of one who counts a personal victory a greater achievement than a victory for right and justice.

Crime, personified by the gamblers, the kidnapers, the rumrunners and the peddlers of narcotics, has taken a heavy toll from its victims and its patrons. It has been generous in rewarding those who have connived with its agents and tools to defeat society and to insure immunity. It is true that every accused person is entitled to a defense. Lacking counsel, the courts provide it for the indigent or the defenseless.

But the professional criminal, the offender who has, by subterfuge or otherwise, levied upon his victim or upon society, seeks no public defender. He chooses his champion and his advocate from among the veterans of previous forensic battles, one who has a reputation for cunning and adroitness which itself must be defended and maintained. Most decent and thoughtful men and women hang their heads while travesties upon justice are being repeatedly enacted. The criminal lawyer is condoned. The lawyer criminal is a menace to the courts and to society.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Hunting for Sport"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We seem to have reached the time when radical changes should be made in our hunting practices. Deer hunting, especially, is no longer a sport. The deer have very little chance when the army of hunters go out with high-powered guns.

I would suggest that we dispense with firearms for hunting, and use instead bows and arrows. This may sound ridiculous on first thought, but what does one receive, in the way of benefits, by hunting with firearms that cannot be obtained with using bows and arrows? The kill itself amounts to very little, so far as a money value is concerned. A tame chicken is a better morsel than a wild fowl, a tame rabbit is far better than a wild one, and beef is better than venison. One's expenses of hunting exceed by far the value of the kill.

I will agree that one is more successful by using firearms, but that means quicker extermination of game. The sport it affords is less, by far, than with the bow, for with the bow more skill is required, which is the measurement of sport. The season could be greatly extended with less danger of extermination of game.

Suppose we give this a trial and see how it works out. I think the deer would enjoy it more, and so would a good sportsman.

Superior, Wis. JOSEPH C. WANGEN

The Wide Horizon

Janet Writes Home

By Sisley Huddleston

GENEVA

THE other day, a young American student whom we will call Janet, came to me with a copy of her home town newspaper.

Like many other American students in Europe, she is trying to earn some extra money while she is working at her thesis. And with remarkable ingenuity she has managed to combine her remunerated task with her studies. But that is not all; since she is interested, in a double capacity, in the League of Nations, she writes letters to her home town newspaper on the subject which is dear to her heart.

Now Janet, who has never consented to show me her printed letters, on the ground that she does not think them good enough for my criticism, was anxious that I should read the editorial comment on her latest letter from Geneva.

It was on the front page, in large type, an "open letter" to Janet herself, written by the editor. I read it with amusement. It was obviously meant partly as a joke. And yet it was not altogether a joke. It certainly possesses a serious meaning.

I made no notes and cannot quote the "open letter," but I recollect the general purport. It told Janet that the editor and his readers had found her latest contribution quite interesting. All that talk about Disarmament and the Saar and Russia in the League and Oriental Pacts and Little Ententes and whatnot! But what was it really about?

* * *

What is the League, anyway? And where is Geneva? What language do they talk in Geneva? To what country does it belong? What sort of automobiles are they running there? How do the women dress? Is there any other trade, industry, profession, in Geneva than that of the League? And is America a member? If it is, what does membership imply? If it isn't, should it join? Now if Janet would only tell them something simple, starting as it were from the beginning, then they would appreciate her "pieces." But what was the use of talking of Yugoslavia and Poland, of Czechoslovakia and Roumania, and such queer countries, that nobody knew anything about, when she could perhaps give them hints of new fashions and tell them the kind of cooking done in Geneva.

Is it true that in scores of home towns in the United States there is not only no interest in the League, but a complete ignorance of its constitution, its objects, its problems? Is it true that people are puzzled by these references to countries with strange and sometimes unpronounceable names? Does it seem remote, of no consequence, a rather puzzling interplay of incomprehensible forces, a perverse and futile game with intricate rules which everybody is perpetually being accused of breaking?

I have no doubt it does often appear, even to enlightened citizens who have their own affairs to attend to, to be a lot of gibberish, these accounts of League questions and procedure. When I try, for example, to draw attention to the vital difference between an embargo and a sanction—which is ill-understood but which involves our whole philosophical attitude toward peace and war—how many people care? If I think that sanctions will draw us into war, while embargoes will keep us out, how am I to explain my view interestingly? Would it not be easier to gossip about this and that? Yes, but, unfortunately, if people do not care now, they may have to pay a heavy price for their neglect of these subjects later on.

* * *

Should one, then, continually begin at the beginning, and assume that the average reader, who genuinely wants to know, is put off because he has forgotten, and would welcome what seem elementary expositions to me? It is one of the technical difficulties of journalism, on which it is wrong to lay down rules; but, speaking generally, I think the tendency of those whose daily life brings them into contact with world problems is to overrate the knowledge of the average reader, and to fail to make things easy for him.

Janet's editor is not wrong if he means that Janet should be simpler in her letters, and not forget that her home town is a long way from Geneva, and that the good folk, in her home town, have quite a number of interests other than the little tricks of procedure and the political intrigues of the League. If Janet wants to make them interested in whatever she is interested in, she must tell them in a way they can understand. She must give even the driest problems a human aspect. She must show just how Geneva affects the home town.

But if Janet's editor means that Geneva and the League—with all its quirks and formalities and the maneuvering of its members—don't matter, at any rate in the home town, he is entirely wrong. They do matter, supremely, to every home town in the world.

What is done there may make all the difference. All the difference between peace and war, between the maintenance of civilization and its collapse, between restoration and revolution. These things will assuredly touch Janet's home town, and Janet is right to try to inform her home folk of what is happening.

Janet's editor will surely agree, for I judge him, by his satirical "open letter," to be a shrewd, intelligent man of wide knowledge. He does not want to discourage Janet. The real puzzle, which he indicates, is how Janet—and I—are going to put it over.